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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

KENTUCKY

1980



Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

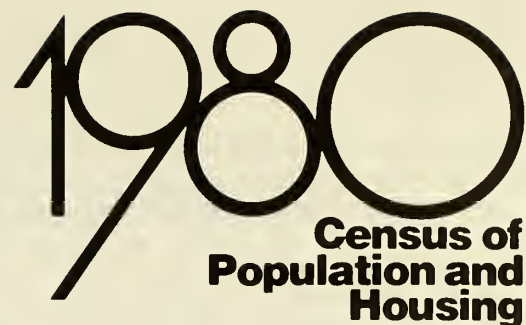
Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin			All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units Total Race or Spanish Origin	
TOTAL	1, 2, 3, 4		2	TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE				OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS				
Land area	1			Tenure				
Population density	1			Persons per occupied unit			1, 2, 8	2
Urban	1, 3			Vacancy status			1, 2	2
Rural	3			Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8	8		
Farm	3							
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2	7	2	Persons per room			1	
Voting age persons	1, 2	1	2	Bedrooms		9	9	
Sex	1, 5	7		Year householder moved into unit			8	
Race	1, 2, 7		2					
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		2	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Ancestry	3			Year structure built		9	9	
Nativity and place of birth	4			Units in structure		9	9	
Residence in 1975	4			Stories in structure		9		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4			Passenger elevator		9		
Marital status	3							
Fertility	3			PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				
Family type	1, 2, 3	7	2	Plumbing facilities		8	1, 2	2
Household type and relationship	1, 3			Bathroom		8	8	
Persons in households	1, 3			Source of water		8		
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		2	Sewage disposal		8		
Group quarters type	1, 3			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS				
Persons in group quarters	1, 3			Kitchen facilities		8		
School enrollment	4			Heating equipment		8		
Years of school completed	4	7		Air-conditioning		8	8	
Veteran status	4			Vehicles available				
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				Telephone in housing unit			8	
Labor force status	5	7		Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10	
Class of worker	5			FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Labor force status in 1979	5			Value			1, 2	2
Workers in family in 1979	5			Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs				
Occupation	5			Contract rent			10	
Industry	5			Gross rent			1, 2	2
Transportation to work	4						10	
Disability status	4	7						
Income in 1979	6							
Poverty status in 1979	6	7						

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 19
KENTUCKY
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Issued March 1983



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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

KENTUCKY

PHC80-4-19

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
PERSONS								
Total persons, 1980	3 660 777	525 844	520 634	522 252	523 090	523 664	519 009	526 284
Total persons, 1970	3 220 711	468 134	443 130	575 886	441 146	427 780	438 080	426 555
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	13.7	12.3	17.5	-9.3	18.6	22.4	18.5	23.4
Land area in square miles	39 669	9 132	6 790	159	2 540	9 473	3 993	7 585
Persons per square mile	92.3	57.6	76.7	3284.6	205.9	55.3	130.0	69.4
Land area in square kilometers	102 743	23 651	17 586	410	6 578	24 533	10 342	19 643
Persons per square kilometer	35.6	22.2	29.6	1273.8	79.5	21.3	50.2	26.8
Urban	1 862 183	209 365	230 410	519 687	359 467	98 878	332 951	111 425
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN								
White	3 379 006	475 701	483 696	413 605	507 366	511 632	467 159	519 847
Black	259 477	46 405	31 693	104 573	12 547	10 751	48 249	5 259
Percent of total persons	7.1	8.8	6.1	20.0	2.4	2.1	9.3	1.0
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	3 610	608	716	586	525	439	418	318
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	9 970	1 436	2 036	1 907	1 743	488	1 865	495
Other	8 714	1 694	2 493	1 581	909	354	1 318	365
Spanish origin ²	27 406	4 662	5 441	3 265	2 885	4 275	3 325	3 553
Percent of total persons	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
SEX								
Male	1 789 039	258 584	262 179	245 706	255 521	256 852	250 558	259 639
Female	1 871 738	267 260	258 455	276 546	267 569	266 812	268 451	266 645
AGE								
Under 5 years	282 731	38 778	41 885	38 085	40 864	41 490	36 799	44 830
5 to 14 years	591 156	79 387	85 546	74 798	88 171	91 355	77 908	93 991
15 to 19 years	354 439	49 301	57 857	46 608	48 884	49 784	51 224	50 781
16 and 17 years	140 504	19 519	22 133	18 831	20 799	20 726	17 966	20 530
18 and 19 years	145 596	20 633	25 883	19 031	17 904	18 478	24 171	19 496
20 to 24 years	346 119	48 895	53 889	51 638	43 957	43 674	57 687	46 379
25 to 29 years	143 015	20 929	23 605	19 798	17 026	17 539	25 388	18 730
30 to 34 years	585 626	78 500	82 351	87 615	86 627	78 220	89 449	82 864
35 to 44 years	404 520	57 179	57 429	52 552	62 840	57 733	58 784	58 003
45 to 54 years	354 252	49 737	47 237	54 562	54 040	49 640	49 455	49 581
55 to 64 years	332 106	51 312	42 418	53 047	46 830	48 427	44 610	45 462
65 to 74 years	89 564	14 316	11 431	13 839	11 940	13 670	11 885	12 483
75 to 84 years	248 988	43 252	31 968	38 245	30 964	38 749	31 987	33 823
85 years and over	125 804	22 844	15 700	19 829	15 471	19 557	16 167	16 236
Median	35 036	6 659	4 354	5 273	4 442	5 035	4 939	4 334
VOTING-AGE PERSONS								
Persons 18 years and over	2 578 047	379 011	361 229	381 792	363 075	359 513	377 249	356 178
Male	1 232 930	183 044	179 792	174 216	173 530	172 299	177 868	172 181
Female	1 345 117	195 967	181 437	207 576	189 545	187 214	199 381	183 997
White	2 390 874	345 781	336 129	311 448	352 715	351 309	341 813	351 679
Black	171 886	30 613	21 374	67 635	8 376	7 347	32 851	3 690
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	2 595	451	528	424	358	300	314	220
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	7 043	1 059	1 454	1 323	1 153	342	1 367	345
Spanish origin ²	18 397	3 141	3 754	2 214	1 809	2 832	2 345	2 302
HOUSEHOLD TYPE								
Households	1 263 355	185 457	170 894	196 035	177 151	176 639	184 208	172 971
Family households	983 353	145 350	136 789	137 397	140 473	144 645	135 665	143 034
With persons under 18 years	556 360	77 383	80 518	73 196	81 235	82 984	75 561	85 483
Married-couple families	825 764	125 498	117 850	103 793	119 890	123 077	112 522	123 134
With persons under 18 years	459 203	65 516	68 554	51 442	68 444	70 444	60 866	73 937
Female householder, no husband present	128 627	16 049	15 158	28 576	16 627	17 260	19 243	15 714
With persons under 18 years	83 594	10 183	10 110	19 425	10 875	10 566	12 891	9 544
Nonfamily households	280 002	40 107	34 105	58 638	36 678	31 994	48 543	29 937
Persons in households	3 557 750	504 555	495 259	512 809	514 991	516 784	494 421	518 931
Persons in nonfamily households	315 925	43 217	38 569	67 937	41 605	33 861	58 703	32 033
Persons living alone	252 075	37 681	30 759	51 227	32 778	30 531	40 724	28 375
65 years and over	113 109	20 416	13 930	19 334	13 725	16 224	15 236	14 244
Persons in group quarters	103 027	21 289	25 375	9 443	8 099	6 880	24 588	7 353
Inmate of institution	37 934	7 356	4 063	5 178	7 085	3 788	7 035	3 429
Persons per household	2.82	2.72	2.90	2.62	2.91	2.93	2.68	3.00
HOUSING UNITS								
Total housing units	1 369 125	200 498	187 963	208 494	190 360	196 557	198 887	186 366
Year-round housing units	1 355 008	197 929	184 379	208 417	188 579	192 242	198 038	185 424
Occupied housing units	1 263 355	185 457	170 894	196 035	177 151	176 639	184 208	172 971
With 1.D1 or more persons per room	58 788	6 895	7 882	7 058	6 611	12 030	6 420	11 892
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	81 683	8 503	9 744	1 986	4 901	27 970	8 173	20 406
Owner-occupied housing units	884 825	137 695	122 970	121 394	129 964	130 392	112 857	129 553
Percent of occupied housing units	70.0	74.2	72.0	61.9	73.4	73.8	61.3	74.9
Renter-occupied housing units	378 530	47 762	47 924	74 641	47 187	46 247	71 351	43 418
With 1.D1 or more persons per room	27 020	3 095	3 426	3 753	2 921	5 108	4 022	4 695
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	39 327	3 501	4 196	1 558	2 575	12 621	4 840	10 036
PERSONS IN UNIT								
With 1.D1 or more persons per room	352 489	41 005	47 305	42 758	40 441	72 114	36 721	72 145
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	240 807	21 476	26 608	4 029	12 768	87 064	22 265	66 597
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	615 474	91 417	79 751	106 833	102 789	75 104	84 488	75 092
Less than \$30,000	257 262	45 926	31 896	45 922	27 403	44 432	21 519	40 164
\$30,000 to \$49,999	199 369	27 358	28 571	39 284	35 062	19 481	29 980	19 633
\$50,000 to \$79,999	117 603	14 646	15 453	18 362	26 792	8 856	23 924	11 570
\$80,000 to \$99,999	20 683	2 026	2 192	1 804	6 891	1 245	4 669	1 856
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13 842	1 167	1 237	1 043	4 939	845	3 283	1 328
\$150,000 or more	4 715	294	402	418	1 702	245	1 113	541
Median	\$34 200	\$29 900	\$34 500	\$33 100	\$43 400	\$25 000	\$43 800	\$27 900
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	328 994	40 767	40 466	72 076	42 894	35 594	62 754	34 443
Less than \$150	145 722	20 598	17 726	29 479	14 936	22 163	22 070	18 390
\$150 to \$199	70 979	7 921	8 752	20 039	9 710	4 793	14 482	5 282
\$200 to \$249	46 817	4 246	5 792	12 615	8 165	1 513	11 679	2 807
\$250 to \$299	21 164	1 512	2 145	4 939	4 552	406	6 508	1 102
\$300 to \$399	10 881	500	967	2 445	2 573	168	3 775	453
\$400 or more	2 161	79	135	478	537	46	790	96
No cash rent	31 270	5 551	4 949	2 081	2 421	6 505	3 450	6 313
Median	\$151	\$128	\$150	\$162	\$175	\$100	\$174	\$113

¹Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.

²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Occupied							
		Black	Spanish origin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median			Total	Percent			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
										Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house- holder, no husband present					
The State -----	3 660 777	7.1	0.7	2 578 047	409 828	29.1	1 369 125	1 355 008	1 263 355	70.0	6.5	10.2	2.82	34 200	151	
Congressional District 1 -----	525 844	8.8	0.9	379 011	72 755	30.7	200 498	197 929	185 457	74.2	4.6	8.7	2.72	29 900	128	
COUNTIES																
Ballard -----	8 798	3.5	0.4	6 383	1 519	34.2	3 543	3 528	3 267	85.0	3.0	6.9	2.66	23 800	97	
Butler -----	11 064	0.4	0.4	7 771	1 600	31.0	4 275	4 253	3 839	77.7	15.7	7.9	2.82	21 700	82	
Caldwell -----	13 473	6.1	0.7	9 999	2 413	35.3	5 353	5 325	5 041	76.7	7.3	8.7	2.63	25 100	95	
Calloway -----	30 031	2.9	0.5	23 576	4 354	29.3	12 010	11 555	10 766	73.1	2.5	6.7	2.48	35 400	124	
Carlisle -----	5 487	1.0	0.4	4 005	980	35.5	2 212	2 210	2 058	84.5	3.4	7.0	2.66	21 500	79	
Christian -----	66 878	25.6	3.0	47 079	5 910	24.7	21 195	21 175	19 646	57.0	3.8	12.1	2.95	30 900	164	
Grittenden -----	9 207	0.8	0.8	6 757	1 565	34.1	3 830	3 827	3 466	80.7	8.1	5.9	2.63	23 000	89	
Fulton -----	8 971	16.7	0.6	6 410	1 711	34.0	3 631	3 628	3 384	67.1	4.9	12.9	2.61	23 400	92	
Graves -----	34 049	4.5	0.5	25 221	5 954	34.8	13 631	13 604	12 775	79.4	3.3	7.3	2.63	28 500	101	
Henderson -----	40 849	7.3	0.6	28 729	4 645	29.8	15 523	15 476	14 688	67.5	2.7	10.0	2.75	35 600	162	
Hickman -----	6 065	10.4	0.4	4 454	1 133	35.0	2 406	2 400	2 229	79.5	4.6	8.7	2.67	23 700	73	
Hopkins -----	46 174	6.9	0.5	32 674	6 128	30.7	17 675	17 642	16 552	74.6	4.9	9.0	2.74	28 800	136	
Livingston -----	9 219	0.2	0.5	6 711	1 314	32.7	3 841	3 747	3 418	84.8	6.6	6.8	2.67	28 500	110	
Logan -----	24 138	9.1	0.7	17 189	3 489	32.3	9 468	9 225	8 548	72.1	6.7	9.2	2.80	29 000	104	
Lyan -----	6 490	4.9	0.7	5 163	1 044	35.5	2 538	2 319	2 211	80.5	4.7	4.6	2.51	34 400	104	
McCracken -----	61 310	9.9	0.5	45 012	8 752	32.7	24 797	24 784	23 459	71.1	1.4	9.8	2.58	33 300	131	
McLean -----	10 090	0.5	0.6	7 182	1 427	32.2	3 853	3 824	3 671	80.0	5.5	7.2	2.72	26 100	82	
Marshall -----	25 637	-	0.5	18 915	3 793	34.3	10 643	10 050	9 427	86.5	2.4	5.6	2.68	34 200	128	
Muhlenberg -----	32 238	5.1	0.6	22 666	4 361	30.6	11 584	11 559	11 120	82.0	5.9	7.8	2.83	28 900	129	
Ohio -----	21 765	1.0	0.4	15 206	3 016	30.9	8 073	8 044	7 585	80.6	9.2	7.2	2.83	28 700	121	
Todd -----	11 874	12.1	1.0	8 398	1 851	32.1	4 577	4 567	4 133	76.6	10.0	8.5	2.85	24 600	82	
Trigg -----	9 384	12.5	0.9	6 808	1 483	35.2	4 379	3 746	3 360	78.9	6.5	7.6	2.75	32 100	113	
Union -----	17 821	18.5	1.0	12 136	1 899	24.8	5 671	5 666	5 399	76.6	2.6	9.0	2.86	28 700	122	
Webster -----	14 832	5.9	0.5	10 567	2 414	31.7	5 790	5 775	5 415	78.0	7.2	7.2	2.71	22 000	111	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Fair Campbell North (COP) -----	17 211	33.2	8.2	12 251	10	21.3	2 960	2 960	2 605	0.7	0.8	3.3	3.86	17 500	222	
Henderson city -----	24 834	10.5	0.5	17 944	3 261	30.6	10 028	10 007	9 453	61.6	1.4	12.3	2.58	34 600	163	
Hopkinsville city -----	27 318	25.0	1.0	19 219	3 551	30.7	10 528	10 520	9 955	64.3	1.6	15.5	2.70	32 400	138	
Madisonville city -----	16 979	11.8	0.5	12 432	2 713	32.0	6 874	6 869	6 498	67.1	1.5	10.8	2.53	32 700	151	
Mayfield city -----	10 705	11.8	0.6	8 189	2 501	40.1	4 687	4 679	4 425	66.0	1.9	12.3	2.35	27 500	95	
Murray city -----	14 248	5.4	0.6	11 920	2 044	24.6	5 219	5 207	4 873	58.5	1.5	8.8	2.24	37 500	125	
Paducah city -----	29 315	18.7	0.7	22 257	5 691	35.8	12 759	12 753	12 050	59.2	1.1	12.9	2.37	27 500	118	
Congressional District 2 -----	520 634	6.1	1.0	361 229	52 022	27.4	187 963	184 379	170 894	72.0	5.7	8.9	2.90	34 500	150	
COUNTIES																
Allen -----	14 128	1.2	0.7	10 271	2 165	34.1	6 011	5 759	5 165	75.3	13.3	7.4	2.70	24 200	84	
Barren -----	34 009	5.0	0.7	24 482	4 792	32.2	13 503	13 301	12 267	71.3	6.6	8.2	2.73	31 600	106	
Breckinridge -----	16 861	3.6	0.5	11 742	2 344	30.9	7 146	6 495	5 881	80.9	11.2	7.5	2.85	26 500	101	
Bullitt -----	43 346	0.5	0.5	27 098	2 261	25.7	13 664	13 637	12 944	85.7	4.2	7.9	3.34	34 600	146	
Daviess -----	85 949	3.9	0.5	60 018	9 354	29.3	31 665	31 624	30 208	70.8	1.8	10.0	2.79	38 700	153	
Edmonson -----	9 962	1.6	0.6	6 892	1 221	30.7	4 221	3 803	3 357	84.9	12.1	7.1	2.92	22 600	93	
Grayson -----	20 854	0.4	0.6	14 530	2 855	30.8	9 549	8 111	7 228	81.7	12.5	7.4	2.86	24 300	108	
Hancock -----	7 742	1.3	0.6	5 134	789	28.2	2 810	2 794	2 552	81.9	5.6	5.6	3.00	33 200	133	
Hardin -----	88 917	11.1	2.8	62 304	5 111	23.2	27 175	27 073	24 610	64.5	2.9	8.9	2.98	39 200	176	
Hart -----	15 402	7.9	0.8	10 830	2 028	31.8	6 431	6 213	5 435	75.3	14.8	8.4	2.83	22 100	83	
Larue -----	11 922	4.6	0.7	8 539	1 735	32.5	4 648	4 633	4 268	80.8	8.8	8.4	2.78	28 500	103	
Marian -----	17 910	7.9	0.7	11 734	2 104	27.3	5 922	5 912	5 599	76.5	11.0	11.3	3.14	29 900	89	
Meade -----	22 854	6.4	2.1	14 558	1 322	25.3	7 640	7 630	7 165	55.4	4.3	6.0	3.18	32 400	207	
Nelson -----	27 584	6.4	0.5	18 285	2 824	27.2	9 227	9 138	8 650	78.6	6.9	10.0	3.13	32 700	108	
Simpson -----	14 673	12.1	0.6	10 224	1 941	30.6	5 717	5 695	5 224	70.6	3.9	11.5	2.79	33 400	112	
Spencer -----	5 929	2.6	0.5	4 101	663	30.4	2 180	2 164	2 026	71.7	11.1	7.6	2.93	34 400	95	
Warren -----	71 828	8.2	0.7	53 084	7 059	26.8	26 695	26 654	24 833	64.3	3.2	9.6	2.67	41 000	157	
Washington -----	10 764	10.1	0.9	7 403	1 454	30.0	3 759	3 743	3 482	76.9	12.1	8.3	3.02	30 700	80	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Bowling Green city -----	40 450	11.4	0.9	31 492	4 288	25.2	15 173	15 170	14 313	51.7	2.2	12.0	2.46	40 200	156	
Elizabethtown city -----	15 380	8.7	0.8	11 107	1 873	30.5	6 285	6 279	5 788	65.8	1.4	12.1	2.60	38 300	157	
Fair Knax (COP) -----	31 055	21.6	6.2	21 944	23	20.3	4 375	4 375	4 292	0.4	0.4	2.8	3.69	37 500	232	
Glasgow city -----	12 958	8.0	0.8	9 470	2 218	33.0	5 064	5 064	4 864	62.1	2.3	11.7	2.56	31 200	107	
Owensboro city -----	54 450	6.0	0.5	39 034	6 650	30.0	21 157	21 142	20 188	64.0	1.0	11.7	2.63	38 400	153	
Radcliff city -----	14 519	14.6	2.7	9 884	439	24.4	5 780	5 779	5 145	57.1	0.6	11.3	2.82	47 400	174	
Congressional District 3 -----	522 252	20.0	0.6	381 792	63 347	30.1	208 494	208 417	196 035	61.9	1.0	14.6	2.62	33 100	162	
COUNTIES																
Jefferson (pt.) -----	522 252	20.0	0.6	381 792	63 347	30.1	208 494	208 417	196 035	61.9	1.0	14.6	2.62	33 100	162	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More

Congressional District 3—Con.

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Fern Creek (COP) (pt.)	15 715	5.2	0.5	10 361	497	27.0	5 329	5 329	5 031	77.7	0.2	8.0	3.12	49 000	244
Highview (COP) (pt.)	8 564	5.3	0.7	5 722	351	27.7	2 794	2 794	2 638	79.8	0.1	6.6	3.25	47 200	219
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	8 371	5.7	0.5	5 853	415	26.8	3 223	3 223	3 004	67.6	0.4	11.1	2.79	39 000	228
Louisville city	298 451	28.2	0.7	223 779	45 550	31.8	126 143	126 081	117 178	56.3	1.4	16.8	2.48	27 200	140
Newburg (COP)	24 612	40.3	0.4	16 456	1 362	25.5	8 889	8 885	8 289	59.1	0.4	18.9	2.95	29 000	184
Okolano (COP) (pt.)	13 503	2.5	0.7	8 845	535	25.0	4 628	4 628	4 466	63.8	0.5	14.2	3.02	36 100	183
Pleasure Ridge Park (COP) (pt.)	27 101	0.7	0.5	18 886	1 649	28.3	9 228	9 227	9 006	82.2	0.5	8.9	3.00	34 000	174
St. Matthews city (pt.)	9 030	1.0	0.7	7 348	2 055	40.5	4 155	4 155	4 053	67.1	0.3	9.0	2.20	47 500	238
Shively city	16 819	7.3	0.4	13 202	2 240	37.4	6 649	6 647	6 454	72.9	0.4	9.9	2.57	34 600	177
Valley Station (COP) (pt.)	7 384	0.9	0.5	5 194	408	29.3	2 442	2 442	2 381	85.2	0.3	10.9	3.10	32 000	213

Congressional District 4

COUNTIES

Boone	45 842	0.5	0.5	30 571	3 125	27.6	16 070	15 959	14 848	73.1	2.4	8.7	3.07	49 000	211
Campbell	83 317	1.0	0.5	58 297	10 123	29.6	30 268	30 108	28 618	68.4	2.2	11.0	2.87	36 500	155
Corrall	9 270	1.8	0.5	6 574	1 211	31.9	3 822	3 706	3 377	64.8	10.7	11.0	2.71	31 500	113
Gallatin	4 842	2.2	0.6	3 299	543	30.0	1 779	1 752	1 649	72.2	10.5	7.5	2.93	30 700	101
Grant	13 308	0.2	0.5	9 028	1 604	30.2	5 355	5 439	4 422	79.5	9.7	7.4	2.97	31 500	123
Henry	12 740	5.1	0.7	9 115	1 732	32.6	5 103	5 047	4 564	75.8	10.1	7.8	2.77	30 400	92
Jefferson (pt.)	162 752	3.2	0.7	113 579	12 156	30.2	57 436	57 364	54 534	80.7	0.6	8.1	2.95	49 400	232
Kenton	137 058	2.7	0.5	95 616	15 305	29.0	51 241	51 133	48 062	65.9	1.8	11.1	2.82	40 900	164
Oldham	27 795	5.1	0.6	18 846	1 601	28.1	8 694	8 547	8 026	83.2	2.6	7.1	3.15	55 900	165
Owen	8 924	2.3	0.8	6 307	1 379	32.8	3 972	3 666	3 193	73.9	16.6	6.3	2.77	26 400	87
Pendleton	10 989	0.4	0.4	7 491	1 365	29.7	4 192	4 091	3 734	74.7	10.0	8.0	2.92	28 300	108
Trimble	6 253	—	0.6	4 352	733	31.1	2 428	2 367	2 124	78.7	10.4	6.6	2.91	33 600	97

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Covington city	49 563	6.5	0.5	35 123	7 443	29.3	20 401	20 390	18 758	51.0	2.3	15.0	2.59	24 600	135
Erlanger city	14 433	0.5	0.5	9 859	974	27.4	5 158	5 156	4 851	72.0	0.9	10.1	2.95	44 700	210
Fern Creek (COP) (pt.)	1 151	1.0	0.4	760	74	28.8	367	367	355	90.4	0.3	6.5	3.24	44 300	225
Florence city	15 586	0.6	0.6	10 623	1 143	27.7	5 840	5 838	5 405	57.2	0.9	12.1	2.85	48 200	216
Fort Thomas city	16 012	0.3	0.2	11 983	2 739	34.8	6 006	6 000	5 853	73.1	0.5	8.6	2.67	49 000	210
Highview (COP) (pt.)	4 722	3.1	0.7	3 177	184	27.2	1 595	1 594	1 525	82.4	0.1	8.7	3.09	43 400	235
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	7 424	3.2	0.8	5 192	397	31.0	2 862	2 665	2 665	72.2	0.4	6.2	2.78	63 900	286
Newport city	21 587	3.5	0.7	14 854	2 597	28.0	8 633	8 631	7 883	47.3	2.8	16.7	2.71	21 100	138
Okolano (COP) (pt.)	6 536	0.4	0.4	4 897	635	34.4	2 393	2 393	2 354	77.0	0.1	8.6	2.78	42 600	181
Pleasure Ridge Park (COP) (pt.)	231	23.4	—	225	175	75.2	19	19	16	25.0	—	12.5	1.88	...	155
St. Matthews city (pt.)	4 324	0.8	0.4	3 418	908	35.4	1 783	1 783	1 709	75.2	0.3	9.2	2.40	41 500	242
Valley Station (COP) (pt.)	17 090	1.8	0.6	11 410	756	27.3	5 461	5 461	5 318	88.6	0.1	9.5	3.21	34 200	196

Congressional District 5

COUNTIES

Adair	15 233	3.4	0.7	10 936	2 308	33.6	6 163	6 060	5 442	80.1	16.6	7.8	2.76	24 000	92
Beil	34 330	2.5	0.9	23 257	4 015	28.9	12 049	12 035	11 407	66.1	14.5	13.2	2.97	21 500	105
Casey	14 818	0.1	0.5	10 255	1 981	31.0	5 814	5 799	5 159	78.0	22.6	8.0	2.87	22 400	77
Clay	22 752	1.5	1.5	14 515	2 188	26.0	7 403	7 388	6 821	69.4	27.6	10.6	3.31	18 400	80
Clinton	9 321	0.1	0.7	6 644	1 314	32.2	4 031	3 676	3 259	78.2	18.7	10.2	2.86	20 400	74
Cumberland	7 289	5.3	0.8	5 335	1 156	34.3	3 147	3 126	2 671	74.7	19.8	11.3	2.70	21 500	73
Estill	14 495	0.1	0.5	9 903	1 957	30.1	5 251	5 240	4 896	74.6	20.0	10.3	2.94	22 500	95
Garrard	10 853	5.4	0.5	7 895	1 527	33.0	4 333	4 207	3 940	72.8	11.1	7.0	2.73	32 500	88
Green	11 043	3.4	0.9	8 051	1 713	34.1	4 281	4 268	3 982	80.4	12.0	6.6	2.73	23 800	86
Harlan	41 889	4.6	0.8	27 972	4 578	27.9	14 815	14 797	13 849	68.0	13.6	12.2	3.01	19 600	95
Jackson	11 996	—	1.0	8 063	1 483	28.7	4 368	4 348	4 029	76.6	28.6	8.2	2.97	18 800	50—
Jessamine	26 146	4.0	0.7	18 213	2 056	26.8	9 053	9 028	8 413	67.6	6.4	7.8	2.95	41 500	151
Knox	30 239	1.1	1.0	20 058	3 573	28.1	10 821	10 802	9 945	69.3	17.8	11.5	3.01	23 100	103
Laurel	38 982	0.8	0.9	26 337	4 219	28.5	14 151	13 986	12 817	78.1	9.0	8.8	3.02	32 900	127
Lee	7 754	0.5	0.4	5 353	1 192	31.3	2 798	2 779	2 632	75.5	26.7	10.1	2.91	20 200	80
Leslie	14 882	—	1.1	9 455	1 140	25.0	4 856	4 838	4 569	70.2	25.9	9.8	3.25	13 900	71
Letcher (pt.)	4 329	—	0.6	2 760	379	25.0	1 429	1 429	1 355	75.8	22.2	8.9	3.19	20 100	58
Lincoln	19 053	4.0	1.0	13 123	2 489	30.9	7 194	7 182	6 521	76.4	17.4	8.4	2.91	26 100	84
McCreary	15 634	1.2	1.0	9 997	1 614	26.5	5 176	5 130	4 853	74.0	18.3	12.5	3.16	19 600	93
Metcalfe	9 484	2.9	0.9	6 751	1 373	32.8	3 566	3 564	3 267	80.0	18.5	7.3	2.88	23 900	76
Monroe	12 353	2.9	0.8	8 804	1 847	32.7	5 143	5 133	4 418	73.8	14.8	8.3	2.77	22 400	65
Owsley	5 709	0.1	0.9	3 858	790	29.4	2 039	2 018	1 890	72.7	33.5	8.0	3.02	18 600	56
Pulaski	45 803	1.2	0.9	32 468	5 792	31.0	19 532	17 905	16 126	76.6	10.9	8.9	2.79	30 800	120
Rockcastle	13 973	—	0.6	9 537	1 795	30.0	5 036	5 000	4 729	77.8	21.6	9.3	2.94	19 400	79
Russell	13 708	0.8	0.6	9 866	2 016	33.0	6 345	5 480	4 935	83.2	10.9	9.0	2.76	24 600	87
Taylor	21 178	5.4	0.8	15 277	2 596	33.1	8 211	8 175	7 559	75.6	6.1	9.1	2.74	32 200	120
Wayne	17 022	2.1	0.7	11 716	2 148	29.9	7 168	6 516	5 817	76.0	22.5	9.5	2.90	22 400	78
Whitley	33 396	0.6	0.6	23 114	4 102	28.7	12 384	12 333	11 338	71.1	14.6	11.0	2.86	24 000	121

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

Congressional District 5—Con.

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Middlesborough city	12 251	5.7	0.7	8 715	1 770	32.3	4 726	4 718	4 452	62.2	5.4	14.0	2.73	27 500	120
Nicholsville city	10 400	5.9	0.6	6 946	966	26.9	3 689	3 687	3 502	65.3	2.3	11.2	2.93	38 600	170
Somerset city	10 649	4.8	0.8	7 982	1 903	35.0	4 288	4 278	3 943	62.8	4.0	13.7	2.50	28 000	121

Congressional District 6

COUNTIES

Anderson	12 567	3.8	0.4	8 762	1 522	30.4	4 803	4 725	4 414	80.2	7.1	8.4	2.83	36 200	147
Bourbon	19 405	10.0	0.5	13 711	2 469	31.6	7 213	7 203	6 814	63.9	5.7	10.4	2.83	35 700	122
Boyle	25 066	9.2	0.6	17 753	3 003	30.7	9 516	9 410	8 816	69.4	5.5	9.9	2.68	36 600	132
Bracken	7 738	0.6	0.5	5 451	1 175	32.6	2 980	2 914	2 707	73.0	15.0	7.9	2.83	25 800	84
Clark	28 322	6.3	0.6	19 643	2 954	30.1	10 414	10 400	9 893	66.9	4.7	10.1	2.84	40 700	138
Foyette	204 165	13.3	0.7	152 498	17 546	27.9	81 747	81 688	75 440	52.5	1.3	11.8	2.56	51 400	203
Franklin	41 830	8.1	0.5	30 264	4 235	30.3	16 971	16 940	15 681	63.7	2.8	10.4	2.58	42 000	173
Harrison	15 166	3.1	0.4	10 899	2 372	33.0	5 985	5 934	5 461	66.2	11.0	8.8	2.74	38 400	110
Madison	53 352	6.0	0.7	40 147	4 820	24.6	17 975	17 952	16 809	60.7	7.2	10.1	2.73	38 900	150
Mercer	19 011	4.4	0.6	13 544	2 492	32.1	7 558	7 303	6 810	74.3	6.4	8.1	2.77	33 500	128
Montgomery	20 046	5.3	0.8	13 681	2 117	29.1	7 238	7 231	6 884	69.6	7.1	10.4	2.89	33 100	109
Nichols	7 157	1.7	0.7	5 106	1 050	32.2	2 771	2 724	2 597	67.7	16.9	7.4	2.73	27 200	88
Robertson	2 265	0.2	1.2	1 641	370	34.6	904	893	808	70.3	28.3	7.7	2.80	24 300	77
Scott	21 813	7.0	0.5	15 323	2 316	28.6	7 782	7 744	7 268	67.1	6.8	9.2	2.86	44 000	150
Shelby	23 328	11.3	0.6	16 578	2 909	31.4	8 622	8 611	7 859	71.5	6.1	8.7	2.86	38 500	132
Woodford	17 778	7.7	0.6	12 248	1 743	29.8	6 408	6 366	5 947	69.5	4.9	8.8	2.93	47 300	156

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Donville city	12 942	14.5	0.6	9 470	1 803	29.9	5 036	5 034	4 750	60.8	1.7	12.4	2.45	37 800	138
Frankfort city	25 973	12.1	0.5	19 443	3 065	31.3	11 213	11 202	10 392	55.1	0.8	12.1	2.41	44 900	172
Georgetown city	10 972	9.7	0.4	7 977	1 320	27.4	3 907	3 902	3 712	59.1	2.6	12.7	2.70	43 000	151
Lexington-Foyette	204 165	13.3	0.7	152 498	17 546	27.9	81 747	81 688	75 440	52.5	1.3	11.8	2.56	51 400	203
Richmond city	21 705	11.1	0.7	18 136	2 025	22.1	6 933	6 359	6 359	44.6	2.6	12.6	2.39	38 400	152
Winchester city	15 216	11.4	0.7	10 751	1 906	30.2	6 014	6 007	5 704	57.4	2.2	13.6	2.66	36 400	139

Congressional District 7

COUNTIES

Both	10 025	3.2	0.7	7 036	1 400	31.2	3 695	3 653	3 436	73.2	21.7	7.6	2.88	22 900	67
Boyd	55 513	1.9	0.4	40 183	6 619	31.7	21 445	21 395	19 960	73.3	1.8	9.3	2.73	33 200	148
Breathitt	17 004	0.3	1.0	11 031	1 725	26.0	5 543	5 511	5 211	69.4	26.4	10.6	3.18	18 100	79
Carter	25 060	—	0.7	16 958	2 757	28.3	8 771	8 732	8 214	80.5	14.9	9.4	3.02	26 600	108
Elliott	6 908	—	0.9	4 534	761	27.4	2 499	2 439	2 223	79.2	23.8	8.5	3.11	26 200	79
Fleming	12 323	1.9	0.8	8 668	1 762	31.2	4 628	4 611	4 311	74.7	20.3	7.8	2.83	26 400	77
Floyd	48 764	0.4	0.7	32 767	4 852	28.1	17 354	17 288	15 973	75.2	9.8	9.3	3.04	24 900	115
Greenup	39 132	0.4	0.4	26 704	3 488	29.6	13 847	13 795	12 926	82.4	4.6	7.5	3.01	33 100	139
Johnson	24 432	0.1	1.0	16 790	2 779	29.3	8 817	8 808	8 195	76.0	11.3	8.7	2.94	31 400	135
Knott	17 940	0.7	0.9	11 600	1 696	26.1	5 868	5 866	5 461	74.2	17.7	10.3	3.23	20 500	92
Lawrence	14 121	0.2	0.8	9 574	1 830	29.2	5 223	5 199	4 662	72.0	17.8	8.4	3.01	29 600	110
Letcher (pt.)	26 358	1.1	0.5	17 476	2 767	27.8	9 233	9 223	8 652	75.7	15.9	10.0	3.04	19 500	92
Lewis	14 545	0.2	0.5	9 533	1 601	27.4	5 061	4 982	4 669	74.2	23.2	8.6	3.09	24 000	72
Mogoffin	13 515	—	0.9	8 556	1 184	25.4	4 486	4 460	4 151	75.9	19.2	8.4	3.24	27 200	87
Martin	13 925	—	0.6	8 638	1 049	24.6	4 449	4 439	4 182	80.5	11.9	8.2	3.33	27 800	132
Mason	17 765	7.6	0.7	12 671	2 414	31.7	6 758	6 753	6 361	62.8	8.8	9.5	2.77	32 500	104
Menifee	5 117	1.0	0.5	3 415	570	27.7	1 868	1 818	1 670	82.9	17.2	7.4	3.02	25 800	77
Morgan	12 103	0.2	0.6	8 212	1 458	28.3	4 330	4 303	3 996	74.3	17.9	8.2	2.99	30 000	84
Perry	33 763	1.9	0.9	22 109	3 222	26.7	11 268	11 222	10 573	72.4	16.7	10.1	3.17	21 300	106
Pike	81 123	0.4	0.7	53 774	6 738	27.1	28 183	28 090	26 393	76.4	7.2	8.9	3.06	26 100	132
Powell	11 101	1.0	0.5	7 266	1 115	27.3	3 822	3 780	3 518	76.6	11.2	10.5	3.12	27 700	107
Rowan	19 049	1.3	0.6	14 164	1 779	24.4	6 648	6 577	5 952	65.7	7.4	9.6	2.72	31 500	115
Wolfe	6 698	—	0.7	4 519	827	28.4	2 570	2 480	2 282	70.2	26.2	11.3	2.89	21 800	71

PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

Ashtland city	27 064	2.7	0.5	20 400	4 289	35.8	11 418	11 401	10 620	67.4	0.9	10.9	2.52	31 700	143
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¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts****URBAN AND RURAL**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Total persons	3 660 777	525 844	520 634	522 021	523 321	523 650	519 009	526 298
Urban	1 861 356	209 184	230 228	519 415	359 323	98 883	332 983	111 340
Inside urbanized areas	1 232 019	44 188	68 855	519 415	345 182	—	194 151	60 228
Outside urbanized areas	629 337	164 996	161 373	—	14 141	98 883	138 832	51 112
Rural	1 799 421	316 660	290 406	2 606	163 998	424 767	186 026	414 958
Farm	244 589	46 688	58 776	41	20 055	56 396	37 671	24 962

ANCESTRY

Total persons	3 660 777	525 844	520 634	522 021	523 321	523 650	519 009	526 298
Single ancestry group	1 790 743	244 750	242 588	265 274	237 389	263 991	260 047	276 704
Dutch	15 280	1 834	2 070	2 302	2 380	1 893	2 121	2 680
English	931 737	131 035	129 485	65 244	85 654	187 026	133 788	199 505
French	24 131	3 505	3 982	4 173	3 466	2 411	3 605	2 989
German	245 143	21 492	28 132	51 587	80 797	16 538	27 550	19 047
Greek	1 610	147	183	215	423	113	353	176
Hungarian	2 088	156	351	363	452	188	396	182
Irish	230 900	32 874	33 985	31 171	33 450	33 009	33 601	32 810
Italian	14 125	1 515	1 705	2 646	3 197	989	2 680	1 393
Norwegian	1 838	203	424	238	361	119	334	159
Polish	7 036	976	1 203	1 499	1 440	481	1 063	374
Portuguese	350	90	85	43	22	24	74	12
Russian	2 975	106	110	1 477	697	56	400	129
Scottish	14 087	1 829	1 952	1 795	2 049	1 390	3 001	2 071
Swedish	3 659	455	574	605	613	313	691	408
Ukrainian	695	100	61	196	152	35	120	31
Other	295 089	48 433	38 286	101 720	22 236	19 406	50 270	14 738
Multiple ancestry group	763 616	99 527	104 261	136 292	168 545	65 133	117 460	72 398
Ancestry not specified	1 106 418	181 567	173 785	120 455	117 387	194 526	141 502	177 196
Not reported	564 253	97 871	89 337	71 390	64 257	88 451	73 013	79 934

Selected multiple ancestry groups:

English and other group(s)	335 342	44 081	45 352	55 358	70 536	30 845	55 845	33 325
French and other group(s)	83 537	10 949	12 096	17 640	19 803	5 237	12 231	5 581
German and other group(s)	373 023	40 943	47 935	75 568	99 538	25 701	52 474	30 864
Irish and other group(s)	441 891	60 085	61 643	78 052	94 057	39 290	65 433	43 331
Italian and other group(s)	21 876	1 992	2 470	4 957	6 048	1 314	3 512	1 583
Polish and other group(s)	11 086	1 584	1 829	1 953	2 641	592	1 724	763

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

In households	3 557 409	504 408	495 223	512 621	515 138	516 772	494 347	518 900
Family householder	986 495	145 820	137 370	137 789	141 083	145 170	135 829	143 434
Nonfamily householder: Male	104 352	13 418	13 425	22 569	13 765	11 100	19 473	10 602
Female	172 255	26 213	20 103	35 504	22 410	20 446	28 764	18 815
Spouse	830 804	125 894	118 233	105 193	120 883	123 461	113 887	123 253
Other relatives	1 409 553	187 846	199 455	198 160	209 450	212 582	182 952	219 110
Nonrelatives	53 950	5 217	6 639	13 406	7 547	4 013	13 442	3 686
Persons per household	2.82	2.72	2.90	2.62	2.91	2.92	2.69	3.00
Persons per family	3.27	3.15	3.31	3.20	3.34	3.31	3.19	3.39

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Households	1 263 102	185 451	170 898	195 862	177 258	176 716	184 066	172 851
1 person	251 025	37 408	30 554	51 195	32 677	30 346	40 699	28 146
2 persons	385 916	60 821	50 923	61 009	52 133	53 473	58 480	49 077
3 persons	247 093	35 747	34 313	34 542	34 535	36 169	35 293	36 489
4 persons	210 408	30 453	30 583	26 597	31 551	30 373	29 049	31 802
5 persons	101 540	13 559	15 004	12 970	16 043	15 322	12 947	15 695
6 or more persons	67 120	7 463	9 521	9 549	10 319	11 033	7 593	11 642

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	986 495	145 820	137 370	137 789	141 083	145 170	135 829	143 434
With own children under 18 years	524 655	73 214	76 578	67 834	77 562	77 608	71 252	80 607
Married-couple families	833 248	126 514	118 563	105 224	121 453	123 815	113 573	124 106
With own children under 18 years	443 488	63 262	66 462	49 273	66 810	67 430	58 875	71 376
Female householder, no husband present	125 875	15 146	27 587	15 932	17 249	18 646	18 646	15 491
With own children under 18 years	70 915	8 724	8 644	16 747	9 236	8 684	10 978	7 902

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

Persons in group quarters	103 368	21 436	25 411	9 400	8 183	6 878	24 662	7 398
Inmate of mental hospital	2 067	525	—	729	293	29	452	39
Inmate of home for the aged	23 591	5 174	3 351	3 511	3 699	2 635	3 169	2 052
Inmate of other institution	12 235	1 690	652	949	3 115	1 095	3 412	1 322
In college dormitory	34 247	3 404	5 251	2 348	259	2 603	16 679	3 703
Other, in group quarters	31 228	10 643	16 157	1 863	817	516	950	282

MARITAL STATUS

Male, 15 years and over	1 340 730	197 899	196 904	188 043	189 492	188 502	191 574	188 316
Single	357 176	49 837	57 287	55 261	48 234	45 039	56 120	45 398
Now married, except separated	862 638	131 125	124 212	109 285	124 886	127 872	117 098	128 160
Separated	16 844	2 706	2 209	3 970	2 096	1 731	2 502	1 630
Widowed	34 130	5 181	4 127	5 437	4 371	5 524	4 451	5 039
Divorced	69 942	9 050	9 069	14 090	9 905	8 336	11 403	8 089
Female, 15 years and over	1 446 571	209 855	196 340	221 429	204 604	202 410	212 828	199 105
Single	280 552	33 955	37 426	52 397	39 846	32 563	50 616	33 749
Now married, except separated	855 300	129 100	121 512	108 896	123 953	127 684	117 204	126 951
Separated	23 438	3 151	2 764	6 369	2 878	2 708	3 655	1 913
Widowed	188 799	31 251	22 831	32 063	23 682	28 398	24 586	25 988
Divorced	98 482	12 398	11 807	21 704	14 245	11 057	16 767	10 504

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 44 years	844 067	113 887	119 847	122 712	121 540	115 291	131 685	119 105
Children ever born	1 188 396	163 037	173 183	156 859	171 376	180 809	159 023	184 109
Per 1,000 women	1 408	1 432	1 445	1 278	1 410	1 568	1 208	1 546

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts****NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH**

Total persons	3 660 777	525 844	520 634	522 021	523 321	523 650	519 009	526 298
Native	3 626 215	521 511	513 942	514 993	517 290	521 467	512 650	524 362
Born in State of residence	2 900 141	395 849	404 343	415 701	395 125	442 694	409 977	436 452
Born in different State	712 583	123 078	105 017	97 711	120 674	78 008	100 918	87 177
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	13 491	2 584	4 582	1 581	1 491	765	1 755	733
Foreign born	34 562	4 333	6 692	7 028	6 031	2 183	6 359	1 936

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO
SPEAK ENGLISH**

Persons 5 to 17 years	801 733	108 514	117 794	102 635	119 488	122 755	105 004	125 543
Speak only English at home	788 873	106 569	115 383	100 446	117 528	121 504	103 033	124 410
Speak a language other than English at home	12 860	1 945	2 411	2 189	1 960	1 251	1 971	1 133
Spanish language spoken at home	4 357	613	856	754	748	439	552	395
Speak English very well or well	3 872	554	764	660	595	439	508	352
Speak English not well or not at all	485	59	92	94	153	—	44	43
Other language spoken at home	8 503	1 332	1 555	1 435	1 212	812	1 419	738
Speak English very well or well	7 752	1 240	1 395	1 256	1 130	761	1 276	694
Speak English not well or not at all	751	92	160	179	82	51	143	44
Persons 18 years and over	2 576 584	378 607	361 106	381 437	362 908	359 466	377 193	355 867
Speak only English at home	2 529 036	371 295	352 065	372 713	355 935	355 881	368 846	352 301
Speak a language other than English at home	47 548	7 312	9 041	8 724	6 973	3 585	8 347	3 566
Spanish language spoken at home	13 597	2 392	2 936	2 214	1 592	1 196	2 275	992
Speak English very well or well	12 384	2 240	2 584	2 065	1 452	1 119	2 037	887
Speak English not well or not at all	1 213	152	352	149	140	77	238	105
Other language spoken at home	33 951	4 920	6 105	6 510	5 381	2 389	6 072	2 574
Speak English very well or well	31 026	4 445	5 650	5 903	4 888	2 219	5 522	2 399
Speak English not well or not at all	2 925	475	455	607	493	170	550	175

**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

Workers 16 years and over	1 385 747	198 062	209 770	217 748	218 676	160 023	226 918	154 550
Car, truck, or van	1 220 403	176 408	177 584	191 224	196 895	139 477	201 098	137 717
Drive alone	904 255	131 788	130 338	145 802	149 151	98 886	151 237	97 053
Carpool	316 148	44 620	47 246	45 422	47 744	40 591	49 861	40 664
Public transportation	34 375	961	2 333	15 589	8 859	1 759	3 782	1 092
Walked only	75 916	12 593	17 353	7 077	6 683	9 167	13 318	9 725
Other means	17 233	2 592	3 974	1 655	1 665	2 461	2 538	2 348
Worked at home	37 820	5 508	8 526	2 203	4 574	7 159	6 182	3 668
Persons per private vehicle	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.15	1.16	1.20	1.16	1.20

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	933 141	122 930	133 381	130 629	140 251	127 773	146 787	131 390
Nursery school	23 091	2 246	2 591	4 852	4 917	2 187	4 140	2 158
Public	8 620	1 132	1 023	1 591	940	1 398	1 170	1 366
Private	14 471	1 114	1 568	3 261	3 977	789	2 970	792
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	532 626	72 388	76 467	67 578	79 738	82 164	70 268	84 023
Public	478 948	68 876	68 942	49 954	63 034	80 657	64 846	82 639
Private	53 678	3 512	7 525	17 624	16 704	1 507	5 422	1 384
High school (1 to 4 years)	229 745	32 159	34 715	32 749	36 651	31 470	29 959	32 042
Public	210 634	31 324	32 621	25 486	30 404	30 920	28 522	31 357
Private	19 111	835	2 094	7 263	6 247	550	1 437	685
College	147 679	16 137	19 608	25 450	18 945	11 952	42 420	13 167
Public	125 987	15 202	17 516	20 810	15 871	6 927	37 743	11 918
Private	21 692	935	2 092	4 640	3 074	5 025	4 677	1 249

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	2 086 692	309 613	281 489	311 106	301 265	297 427	295 416	290 376
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	653 784	96 317	87 353	66 292	62 831	144 564	72 122	124 305
High school: 1 to 3 years	324 351	49 742	41 605	58 313	47 748	40 612	42 453	43 878
4 years	653 876	105 379	95 508	106 095	106 872	71 804	90 437	77 781
College: 1 to 3 years	223 542	32 086	29 877	40 647	39 026	19 919	38 914	23 073
4 or more years	231 139	26 089	27 146	39 759	44 788	20 528	51 490	21 339
Percent high school graduates	53.1	52.8	54.2	59.9	63.3	37.7	61.2	42.1

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	3 378 856	487 131	479 097	484 218	482 394	482 426	482 205	481 385
Same house	1 839 103	270 398	241 359	278 419	258 159	278 774	225 175	286 819
Different house in United States	1 514 517	211 980	227 969	202 864	222 275	202 391	253 468	193 570
Same county	920 032	123 973	118 623	161 159	127 983	126 118	137 667	124 509
Different county	594 485	88 007	109 346	41 705	94 292	76 273	115 801	69 061
Same State	291 658	35 025	53 656	14 055	48 038	38 861	70 849	31 174
Different State	302 827	52 982	55 690	27 650	46 254	37 412	44 952	37 887
Northeast	26 973	4 178	6 757	2 814	4 160	1 904	5 402	1 758
North Central	143 288	21 487	20 072	12 107	25 704	22 572	18 107	23 239
South	107 569	22 139	22 176	10 317	12 681	10 867	18 088	11 301
West	24 997	5 178	6 685	2 412	3 709	2 069	3 355	1 589
Abroad	25 236	4 753	9 769	2 935	1 960	1 261	3 562	996

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over	2 680 443	387 132	359 424	399 957	383 095	379 998	394 533	376 304
Veteran	407 261	58 489	54 489	67 524	68 585	48 120	60 860	49 194
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	15.2	15.1	15.2	16.9	17.9	12.7	15.4	13.1
Male veteran	394 759	56 588	52 506	65 408	66 718	46 764	58 643	48 132
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	31.1	31.0	31.1	35.7	36.4	25.6	31.4	26.4

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	2 292 066	323 291	329 808	335 264	329 177	315 464	338 449	320 613
With a work disability	260 983	36 644	32 666	33 755	27 723	50 142	29 200	50 853
Not in labor force	180 701	24 348	20 791	22 021	17 278	38 742	17 515	40 006
Prevented from working	156 685	20 976	17 881	18 787	14 748	34 131	14 534	35 628

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	2 292 066	323 291	329 808	335 264	329 177	315 464	338 449	320 613
With a public transportation disability	57 692	6 717	6 374	8 371	6 026	11 582	6 006	12 616
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	389 048	68 122	49 306	60 282	47 610	61 097	50 021	52 610
With a public transportation disability	71 169	10 315	8 783	10 685	7 532	12 760	8 968	12 126

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Persons 16 years and over	2 717 389	398 752	382 999	400 431	383 565	380 180	394 962	376 500
Labor force	1 554 599	222 415	234 361	246 491	239 023	185 496	247 255	179 558
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.2	55.8	61.2	61.6	62.3	48.8	62.6	47.7
Civilian labor force	1 517 653	210 795	210 786	246 017	238 553	185 314	246 826	179 362
Employed	1 388 046	191 562	191 688	224 888	223 934	164 679	231 690	159 605
Unemployed	129 607	19 233	19 098	21 129	14 619	20 635	15 136	19 757
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	9.1	9.1	8.6	6.1	11.1	6.1	11.0
Not in labor force	1 162 790	176 337	148 638	153 940	144 542	194 684	147 707	196 942
Female, 16 years and over	1 412 466	205 379	191 436	216 903	199 719	197 211	208 074	193 744
Labor force	618 164	83 982	87 778	110 758	96 545	70 240	107 707	61 154
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.8	40.9	45.9	51.1	48.3	35.6	51.8	31.6
Civilian labor force	616 298	83 297	86 740	110 720	96 510	70 240	107 657	61 134
Employed	567 050	75 558	78 513	101 913	90 668	63 777	101 224	55 397
Unemployed	49 248	7 739	8 227	8 807	5 842	6 463	6 433	5 737
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	9.3	9.5	8.0	6.1	9.2	6.0	9.4
Not in labor force	794 302	121 397	103 658	106 145	103 174	126 971	100 367	132 590
Female, 16 years and over	1 412 466	205 379	191 436	216 903	199 719	197 211	208 074	193 744
With own children under 6 years	246 487	34 042	36 830	31 674	34 722	36 690	33 108	39 421
In labor force	103 395	14 277	17 053	16 633	14 773	13 342	16 465	10 852
With own children 6 to 17 years only	286 317	40 084	40 408	38 415	43 369	42 442	39 584	42 015
In labor force	159 815	22 681	23 663	25 205	25 588	20 200	25 841	16 637

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 388 046	191 562	191 688	224 888	223 934	164 679	231 690	159 605
Private wage and salary workers	1 027 601	138 901	137 684	182 182	178 390	114 593	158 349	117 502
Federal government workers	47 958	7 097	8 477	8 417	7 460	4 258	7 249	4 819
State government workers	84 254	10 818	9 608	8 635	7 936	8 736	29 406	9 115
Local government workers	100 791	13 710	13 752	15 865	13 897	13 903	16 095	11 569
Self-employed workers	118 515	19 284	20 287	9 172	15 210	21 476	19 276	13 810
Unpaid family workers	8 927	1 752	1 690	617	1 041	1 713	1 324	790

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 388 046	191 562	191 688	224 888	223 934	164 679	231 690	159 605
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	262 717	30 500	32 014	46 314	49 342	24 428	54 150	25 965
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	115 777	13 010	14 201	20 365	24 045	9 769	23 461	10 526
Professional specialty occupations	146 940	17 490	17 813	25 949	25 297	14 659	30 693	15 439
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	370 246	44 453	45 746	69 567	71 121	34 269	68 867	36 223
Technicians and related support occupations	31 083	3 891	3 464	6 185	5 546	2 397	6 482	3 118
Sales occupations	130 584	16 647	17 112	21 896	24 879	14 037	22 448	13 565
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	208 579	23 915	25 170	41 486	40 696	17 835	39 937	19 540
Service occupations	175 735	24 767	23 487	33 806	26 023	19 361	30 038	18 253
Private household occupations	9 097	1 410	1 340	1 661	789	1 129	1 817	951
Protective service occupations	18 873	2 293	1 949	3 691	3 214	1 752	3 815	2 159
Service occupations, except protective and household	147 765	21 064	20 198	28 454	22 020	16 480	24 406	15 143
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61 635	11 011	13 268	1 233	5 309	12 834	12 662	5 318
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	197 112	32 724	26 496	25 891	28 442	25 735	24 638	33 186
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	320 601	48 107	50 677	48 077	43 697	48 052	41 331	40 660
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	160 928	24 033	29 023	26 866	20 877	23 622	23 538	12 969
Transportation and material moving occupations	89 115	13 864	11 121	10 448	12 616	14 745	8 559	17 762
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	70 558	10 210	10 533	10 763	10 204	9 685	9 234	9 929

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 388 046	191 562	191 688	224 888	223 934	164 679	231 690	159 605
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	117 640	24 209	14 599	1 238	5 820	25 656	14 597	31 521
Construction	84 707	12 838	12 802	10 350	13 362	11 261	12 566	11 528
Manufacturing	312 022	42 575	52 322	56 210	53 119	36 327	46 945	24 524
Non-durable goods	134 591	22 075	21 945	24 966	21 475	20 454	14 506	9 170
Durable goods	177 431	20 500	30 377	31 244	31 644	15 873	32 439	15 354
Transportation	58 932	7 962	6 164	9 788	12 644	7 153	5 877	9 344
Communications and other public utilities	43 092	6 663	6 134	7 169	7 192	3 843	7 145	4 906
Wholesale trade	55 259	7 372	6 749	11 139	11 912	5 546	7 937	4 644
Retail trade	224 468	29 575	31 800	37 365	38 580	25 460	37 130	24 376
Finance, insurance, and real estate	64 231	6 672	7 125	14 674	15 321	4 762	10 947	4 730
Business and repair services	40 121	4 706	4 682	8 365	8 284	3 746	6 844	3 494
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	54 468	7 155	7 934	11 082	7 755	5 338	10 647	4 557
Professional and related services	262 094	34 273	32 104	46 075	39 957	28 934	51 597	29 154
Health services	95 673	14 487	10 465	18 860	15 615	9 757	16 975	9 514
Educational services	120 790	14 259	16 172	17 580	15 851	15 183	25 961	15 784
Other professional and related services	45 631	5 527	5 467	9 635	8 491	3 994	8 661	3 856
Public administration	71 012	7 380	9 273	11 433	9 988	6 653	19 458	6 827

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	1 013 636	149 784	156 601	143 745	152 013	127 715	155 774	128 004
Worked in 1979	997 279	148 055	154 291	141 013	150 554	124 410	154 039	124 917
50 to 52 weeks	631 411	94 289	96 629	92 864	105 490	71 439	99 477	71 223
40 to 49 weeks	131 664	19 839	20 529	19 253	18 228	16 731	18 023	19 061
1 to 39 weeks	234 204	33 927	37 133	28 896	26 836	36 240	36 539	34 633
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	863 802	130 425	132 895	121 124	132 281	106 611	130 179	110 287
50 to 52 weeks	590 693	88 864	89 920	86 479	99 495	66 359	92 317	67 259
With unemployment in 1979	212 836	31 201	34 525	30 318	25 708	31 500	25 869	34 065
Mean weeks of unemployment	16.0	15.0	14.9	16.4	14.2	18.6	14.2	18.0
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	716 977	98 806	102 224	121 996	109 987	82 922	127 671	73 371
Worked in 1979	697 049	96 028	98 848	118 301	107 874	79 927	125 347	70 724
50 to 52 weeks	342 579	44 822	46 486	65 115	56 069	36 290	63 374	30 423
40 to 49 weeks	95 013	13 420	13 961	16 155	14 576	11 141	17 048	8 712
1 to 39 weeks	259 457	37 786	38 401	37 031	37 229	32 496	44 925	31 589
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	487 061	67 307	68 856	82 958	72 210	56 708	87 969	51 053
50 to 52 weeks	280 026	36 228	37 927	53 891	44 434	29 706	52 425	25 415
With unemployment in 1979	143 663	21 636	22 349	24 708	19 654	18 291	22 176	14 849
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.7	15.1	15.3	15.6	13.1	15.9	12.1	16.1

Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979

Unemployed 15 or more weeks	354 499	52 837	56 874	55 026	45 362	49 441	48 045	48 914
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	139 948	20 848	21 531	22 152	15 390	22 444	15 653	22 430

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	966 495	145 820	137 370	137 789	141 083	145 170	135 829	143 434
No workers	143 303	21 897	15 651	20 139	13 734	29 846	13 342	28 694
1 worker	359 875	54 058	49 641	46 091	49 032	55 171	44 423	61 459
2 or more workers	483 317	69 865	72 078	71 559	78 317	60 153	78 064	53 281

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

**The State
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Households	1 263 102	185 451	170 898	195 862	177 258	176 716	184 066	172 851
Less than \$5,000	226 150	33 252	29 667	31 880	19 273	46 225	28 440	37 413
\$5,000 to \$7,499	125 115	19 007	16 384	17 941	12 108	23 649	16 588	19 438
\$7,500 to \$9,999	113 755	17 412	16 173	16 373	11 964	18 905	16 201	16 727
\$10,000 to \$14,999	205 096	29 920	30 291	31 762	25 084	30 147	31 232	26 660
\$15,000 to \$19,999	176 893	25 781	25 842	28 443	26 399	21 274	26 377	22 777
\$20,000 to \$24,999	143 538	21 347	19 525	23 719	24 498	15 014	21 401	18 034
\$25,000 to \$34,999	165 805	24 599	21 240	28 024	32 475	13 702	25 673	20 092
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73 278	9 898	8 251	13 010	16 651	5 039	12 405	8 024
\$50,000 or more	33 472	4 235	3 525	4 710	8 806	2 761	5 749	3 686
Median	\$13 965	\$13 713	\$13 727	\$14 996	\$18 758	\$9 944	\$14 924	\$12 142
Mean	\$17 074	\$16 630	\$16 411	\$17 573	\$21 960	\$13 151	\$18 113	\$15 535

Families	986 495	145 820	137 370	137 789	141 083	145 170	135 829	143 434
Less than \$5,000	113 157	14 438	15 079	13 041	8 265	27 821	12 606	21 907
\$5,000 to \$7,499	85 238	12 669	11 823	9 867	7 071	18 696	10 025	14 787
\$7,500 to \$9,999	84 775	13 407	12 477	9 794	7 942	16 431	10 559	14 165
\$10,000 to \$14,999	163 774	25 006	25 309	21 221	18 946	27 306	22 209	23 777
\$15,000 to \$19,999	152 281	22 924	23 062	21 701	22 304	19 929	21 401	20 960
\$20,000 to \$24,999	130 928	20 063	18 210	20 346	22 141	14 276	18 700	17 192
\$25,000 to \$34,999	155 768	23 527	20 175	25 512	30 481	13 197	23 457	19 419
\$35,000 to \$49,999	69 220	9 468	7 921	11 956	15 706	4 861	11 572	7 736
\$50,000 or more	31 354	4 018	3 314	4 351	8 227	2 653	5 300	3 491
Median	\$16 444	\$16 457	\$15 815	\$18 437	\$21 251	\$11 578	\$17 767	\$14 311
Mean	\$19 192	\$18 930	\$18 257	\$20 479	\$24 426	\$14 619	\$20 728	\$17 145

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	389 109	58 092	60 598	74 142	43 684	37 882	78 302	36 409
Less than \$2,000	72 440	10 936	13 911	9 031	3 768	8 296	18 637	7 861
\$2,000 to \$2,999	50 738	8 450	7 813	6 685	3 695	7 981	9 690	6 424
\$3,000 to \$4,999	70 816	11 334	10 914	13 531	7 509	7 830	12 263	7 435
\$5,000 to \$7,999	66 794	11 720	11 062	12 641	7 868	6 054	11 599	5 850
\$8,000 to \$9,999	31 400	4 536	4 814	7 326	4 189	2 050	6 237	2 248
\$10,000 to \$14,999	49 806	5 726	6 737	12 806	7 640	3 028	10 877	2 992
\$15,000 to \$24,999	36 369	4 047	4 191	9 901	6 631	2 039	6 884	2 676
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9 075	1 141	954	1 988	1 947	516	1 797	732
\$50,000 or more	1 671	202	202	233	437	88	318	191
Median	\$5 022	\$4 638	\$4 479	\$6 779	\$7 562	\$3 599	\$4 704	\$3 885
Mean	\$7 315	\$6 485	\$6 362	\$8 577	\$10 333	\$5 513	\$7 078	\$6 415

Per capita income	\$5 978	\$5 999	\$5 574	\$6 655	\$7 482	\$4 470	\$6 539	\$5 134
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$6 019	\$6 063	\$5 604	\$6 698	\$7 556	\$4 491	\$6 591	\$5 156

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

With earnings	1 005 600	144 678	142 953	152 813	150 044	130 730	156 427	127 955
Mean earnings	\$17 742	\$17 371	\$16 488	\$18 469	\$22 015	\$14 016	\$18 052	\$17 107
With Social Security income	360 341	60 830	44 913	56 149	44 153	57 184	43 980	53 132
Mean Social Security income	\$3 765	\$3 752	\$3 514	\$4 176	\$4 125	\$3 425	\$3 640	\$3 733
With public assistance income	122 588	15 788	14 610	18 003	10 886	27 563	14 385	21 353
Mean public assistance income	\$2 038	\$1 910	\$1 859	\$1 992	\$2 024	\$2 120	\$1 940	\$2 262

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN
FAMILY IN 1979**

No workers	\$7 982	\$8 386	\$7 916	\$8 904	\$10 807	\$6 333	\$9 170	\$6 875
1 worker	\$16 650	\$16 673	\$15 086	\$16 756	\$21 706	\$13 176	\$17 277	\$16 448
2 or more workers	\$24 409	\$23 981	\$22 687	\$26 135	\$28 518	\$20 053	\$24 668	\$23 480

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979**All Income Levels in 1979**

Families	986 495	145 820	137 370	137 789	141 083	145 170	135 829	143 434
With related children under 18 years	552 270	76 847	79 813	72 462	80 646	82 429	74 943	85 130
With related children 5 to 17 years	440 757	61 291	63 323	57 754	65 283	66 103	59 693	67 310
Female householder, no husband present	125 875	15 824	15 146	27 587	15 932	17 249	18 646	15 491
With related children under 18 years	80 969	9 954	9 786	18 719	10 342	10 454	12 377	9 337
With related children under 6 years	31 591	3 968	3 853	8 071	3 721	3 705	4 896	3 377
Householder 65 years and over	151 030	26 489	19 394	21 012	17 920	25 947	18 312	21 956

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	332 182	46 997	40 176	71 839	43 425	35 286	61 694	32 765
65 years and over	121 608	21 484	14 987	21 548	14 643	17 022	16 918	15 006

Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 559 034	506 557	495 232	512 981	514 841	516 499	494 362	518 562
Related children under 18 years	1 063 118	143 924	155 004	137 847	158 019	161 518	138 843	167 963
Related children 5 to 17 years	783 108	105 472	113 617	100 459	117 508	120 363	102 398	123 291
60 years and over	541 068	92 379	68 533	84 205	68 105	84 486	70 163	73 197
65 years and over	389 022	68 122	49 306	60 260	47 610	61 097	50 019	52 608

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

Families	143 667	17 851	19 183	15 754	10 474	36 217	16 066	28 122
Percent below poverty level	14.6	12.2	14.0	11.4	7.4	24.9	11.8	19.6
With related children under 18 years	98 853	11 351	12 897	12 119	7 647	23 976	11 495	19 368
With related children 5 to 17 years	78 871	8 882	9 978	9 396	5 922	19 708	9 049	15 936
Female householder, no husband present	44 104	5 202	5 340	9 522	4 012	7 773	6 005	6 250
With related children under 18 years	37 219	4 524	4 453	8 500	3 595	6 098	5 156	4 893
With related children under 6 years	19 116	2 259	2 197	5 050	2 012	2 590	2 803	2 205
Householder 65 years and over	25 360	4 082	3 519	1 814	1 514	7 273	2 429	4 729

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	111 525	18 603	14 570	18 949	9 545	16 917	18 943	13 998
Percent below poverty level	33.6	39.6	36.3	26.4	22.0	47.9	30.7	42.7
65 years and over	49 513	9 388	6 925	6 860	4 067	8 707	6 622	6 944

Persons for whom poverty status is determined	626 240	79 172	81 373	73 496	46 694	149 594	75 327	120 584
Percent below poverty level	17.6	15.6	16.4	14.3	9.1	29.0	15.2	23.3
Related children under 18 years	229 822	25 996	28 764	27 483	17 822	56 209	26 020	47 528
Related children 5 to 17 years	165 634	18 397	20 245	18 629	12 504	42 154	18 064	35 641
60 years and over	117 354	19 758	16 335	12 574	8 478	27 152	13 570	19 487
65 years and over	90 733	16 191	12 880	9 648	6 523	20 384	10 609	14 498

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:								
Below 75 percent of poverty level	12.1	10.2	10.7	10.2	6.2	20.2	10.4	16.4
Below 125 percent of poverty level	23.5	21.7	22.7	19.0	12.7	37.2	20.5	30.1
Below 150 percent of poverty level	29.2	27.6	29.3	23.7	16.6	44.5	25.6	37.0
Below 200 percent of poverty level	40.8	39.3	42.2	34.4	26.0	57.8	36.4	49.0

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	Race				Spanish origin¹	Race				Spanish origin¹	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
The State						District 1					
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	3 380 256	259 289	4 601	11 823	27 094	476 261	46 413	593	1 466	5 137	
Male	1 652 550	125 510	2 422	5 023	14 226	233 055	23 851	308	565	2 741	
Female	1 727 706	133 779	2 179	6 800	12 868	243 206	22 562	285	901	2 396	
Under 5 years	256 625	23 776	333	1 080	2 568	34 345	4 015	47	149	544	
5 to 14 years	541 579	46 121	654	1 928	5 042	70 969	8 043	46	177	935	
15 to 59 years	2 054 932	154 578	3 221	8 004	16 506	280 304	27 860	457	1 039	3 096	
60 to 64 years	144 272	8 942	124	176	762	23 195	1 293	9	25	159	
65 years and over	382 848	25 872	269	635	2 216	67 448	5 202	34	76	409	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	923 178	59 181	1 223	2 168	6 105	135 476	9 789	174	179	1 242	
With own children under 18 years	486 523	35 411	725	1 458	3 583	67 000	5 802	122	121	777	
Married-couple families	796 274	33 681	854	1 802	5 108	120 106	5 940	144	139	1 060	
With own children under 18 years	422 700	18 532	505	1 271	2 994	59 509	3 385	106	104	654	
Female householder, no husband present	102 708	22 486	303	300	814	12 405	3 341	23	38	155	
With own children under 18 years	54 779	15 723	188	173	519	6 456	2 226	16	15	115	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	1 948 598	127 324	2 476	6 686	12 610	287 423	20 737	333	803	2 199	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	615 339	36 335	787	1 128	5 179	88 580	7 423	99	189	748	
High school: 1 to 3 years	295 205	27 720	471	692	2 000	45 624	3 892	48	142	341	
4 years	611 573	39 462	691	1 511	2 919	98 303	6 487	115	285	733	
College: 1 to 3 years	206 489	15 504	332	920	1 268	29 796	2 091	43	97	244	
4 or more years	219 992	8 303	195	2 435	1 244	25 120	844	28	90	133	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	2 517 709	184 039	3 568	8 682	18 809	362 799	33 518	500	1 133	3 574	
Labor force	1 438 493	106 537	2 216	4 805	10 677	202 641	18 125	376	623	2 110	
Employed	1 298 964	82 714	1 475	3 999	7 300	179 060	11 858	191	352	1 052	
Unemployed	114 554	14 222	364	349	1 002	16 935	2 108	88	67	213	
Female, 16 years and over	1 308 213	96 551	1 597	5 097	8 754	187 999	16 236	214	718	1 601	
Labor force	564 619	50 119	748	2 205	3 356	76 126	7 358	135	281	618	
Employed	521 691	42 526	563	1 906	2 851	69 257	5 967	90	209	444	
Unemployed	41 809	6 947	175	264	373	6 457	1 165	37	57	111	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979											
Families	923 178	59 181	1 223	2 168	6 105	135 476	9 789	174	179	1 242	
Less than \$5,000	99 310	13 323	176	250	1 087	12 160	2 217	7	40	187	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	77 395	7 401	169	134	747	11 433	1 443	25	14	176	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	78 024	6 411	117	156	759	12 038	1 273	21	23	235	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	153 025	9 969	252	352	1 197	23 138	1 742	47	37	294	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	144 420	7 333	147	279	705	21 634	1 219	23	20	151	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	124 948	5 625	83	194	612	19 211	833	8	11	71	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	149 066	6 158	176	297	618	22 654	828	15	14	94	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	66 518	2 430	60	198	196	9 245	194	28	5	22	
\$50,000 or more	30 472	531	43	308	184	3 963	40	—	15	12	
Median	\$16 520	\$10 906	\$12 467	\$18 141	\$11 462	\$16 710	\$9 924	\$13 126	\$11 248	\$10 245	
Mean	\$19 519	\$13 917	\$16 396	\$27 830	\$15 726	\$19 417	\$12 405	\$16 725	\$17 876	\$12 975	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 297 098	243 463	4 104	11 085	24 857	462 010	42 047	482	1 281	4 589	
Income in 1979 below poverty level	541 910	80 408	1 249	1 890	7 100	62 494	16 232	115	175	1 292	
District 2						District 3					
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	484 077	31 614	928	2 344	5 440	413 575	104 704	751	2 300	3 329	
Male	242 455	16 941	581	760	3 325	195 759	48 018	389	1 042	1 698	
Female	241 622	14 673	347	1 584	2 115	217 816	56 686	362	1 258	1 631	
Under 5 years	38 361	2 901	65	223	456	27 195	10 438	51	146	304	
5 to 14 years	79 778	5 286	108	350	871	53 863	20 058	121	400	578	
15 to 59 years	297 773	20 299	688	1 646	3 598	258 697	60 777	504	1 539	2 103	
60 to 64 years	18 673	793	23	10	168	20 269	3 815	20	40	41	
65 years and over	49 492	2 335	44	115	347	53 551	9 616	55	175	303	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	129 932	6 722	221	322	1 040	111 965	24 963	209	512	710	
With own children under 18 years	71 737	4 352	107	226	628	52 230	15 089	108	330	400	
Married-couple families	113 561	4 444	146	252	892	91 841	12 716	142	402	553	
With own children under 18 years	63 218	2 857	65	179	558	42 317	6 556	59	264	312	
Female householder, no husband present	13 035	1 988	52	58	108	16 514	10 900	67	99	130	
With own children under 18 years	7 209	1 348	27	47	64	8 645	7 987	49	66	83	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	265 786	13 592	395	1 271	2 174	256 221	52 830	409	1 340	1 724	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	82 542	4 340	125	300	729	53 752	12 164	109	228	409	
High school: 1 to 3 years	38 669	2 613	91	124	385	45 495	12 584	65	161	301	
4 years	90 274	4 472	111	484	583	88 311	17 295	121	230	467	
College: 1 to 3 years	28 179	1 452	40	138	237	33 137	7 194	67	198	238	
4 or more years	26 122	715	28	225	240	35 526	3 593	47	523	309	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	356 358	22 813	746	1 740	4 006	325 728	72 003	568	1 725	2 347	
Labor force	216 635	15 143	526	857	2 756	202 115	42 796	378	964	1 375	
Employed	182 514	8 332	172	520	1 115	187 778	35 722	318	838	1 226	
Unemployed	17 308	1 583	90	89	148	14 057	6 897	48	121	147	
Female, 16 years and over	179 443	10 292	248	1 206	1 440	175 800	40 319	251	966	1 107	
Labor force	81 457	5 647	117	433	567	87 917	22 070	161	509	503	
Employed	73 663	4 390	57	331	425	82 536	18 697	123	456	441	
Unemployed	7 198	867	60	82	82	5 370	3 348	36	53	62	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979											
Families	129 932	6 722	221	322	1 040	111 965	24 963	209	512	710	
Less than \$5,000	13 506	1 438	56	42	160	7 063	5 869	34	64	103	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	10 799	944	31	—	189	6 911	2 887	25	44	51	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	11 496	917	17	43	70	7 544	2 196	10	39	48	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23 942	1 192	37	95	203	17 057	4 034	29	68	120	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	22 108	896	15	31	110	18 401	3 113	50	104	125	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17 569	586	13	20	111	17 903	2 338	11	55	77	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19 527	557	28	57	114	22 418	2 979	46	50	122	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 752	151	10	8	48	10 597	1 287	4	68	35	
\$50,000 or more	3 233	41	14	26	35	4 071	260	—	20	29	
Median	\$15 909	\$10 175	\$10 629	\$13 581	\$11 994	\$19 646	\$11 480	\$15 441	\$16 563	\$16 020	
Mean	\$18 553	\$12 712	\$15 843	\$20 514	\$15 981	\$21 827	\$14 503	\$15 117	\$20 146	\$18 831	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	464 859	26 758	694	2 154	4 229	406 415	103 092	713	2 154	3 214	
Income in 1979 below poverty level	71 531	8 944	274	356	1 109	40 429	32 296	171	500	749	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	507 493	12 505	888	2 031	2 689	511 269	10 929	551	704	4 120
Male	247 867	6 327	443	822	1 349	250 788	5 421	280	275	2 013
Female	259 626	6 178	445	1 209	1 340	260 481	5 508	271	429	2 107
Under 5 years	39 501	1 021	91	220	319	40 566	746	37	60	347
5 to 14 years	85 378	2 241	177	420	513	89 283	1 743	81	148	798
15 to 59 years	312 861	7 737	587	1 261	1 649	297 008	6 120	337	410	2 263
60 to 64 years	20 249	361	17	42	60	22 869	618	21	26	189
65 years and over	49 504	1 145	16	88	148	61 543	1 702	75	60	523

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	137 506	2 843	243	406	586	142 313	2 544	165	120	1 106
With own children under 18 years	75 359	1 705	148	290	340	76 107	1 329	80	81	581
Married-couple families	119 036	1 871	136	354	466	122 000	1 537	135	115	948
With own children under 18 years	65 367	1 048	78	275	259	66 464	800	74	81	513
Female householder, no husband present	14 943	851	77	44	106	16 419	801	24	5	131
With own children under 18 years	8 553	603	53	15	70	8 181	497	6	-	58

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	292 767	6 763	466	1 118	1 204	290 645	5 946	364	393	2 227
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	61 028	1 575	107	86	414	141 171	3 098	218	70	1 503
High school: 1 to 3 years	46 089	1 496	93	60	191	39 512	1 004	26	45	270
4 years	104 442	1 984	139	265	243	70 366	1 290	66	63	290
College: 1 to 3 years	37 785	963	91	149	175	19 403	397	40	61	91
4 or more years	43 423	745	36	558	181	20 193	157	14	154	73

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	372 442	8 929	605	1 370	1 748	370 951	8 192	430	484	2 868
Labor force	232 650	5 028	360	845	1 003	181 353	3 695	178	221	1 183
Employed	218 211	4 484	277	836	893	161 148	3 152	143	199	1 049
Unemployed	13 993	524	79	9	90	20 023	543	35	22	128
Female, 16 years and over	194 088	4 427	309	790	927	192 383	4 231	197	330	1 494
Labor force	93 620	2 368	131	384	375	68 429	1 618	51	129	407
Employed	88 023	2 132	102	375	347	62 159	1 447	51	107	390
Unemployed	5 562	236	29	9	19	6 270	171	—	22	17

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	137 506	2 843	243	406	586	142 313	2 544	165	120	1 106
Less than \$5,000	7 706	487	30	25	51	27 069	716	22	14	325
\$5,000 to \$7,499	6 791	242	31	—	40	18 226	413	29	16	154
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7 673	223	26	14	92	16 089	313	29	—	153
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18 424	425	53	31	84	26 855	396	32	23	208
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21 911	319	18	46	77	19 602	298	29	—	86
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21 742	318	24	55	53	14 041	223	—	7	91
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29 920	459	20	60	107	13 031	118	19	18	72
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 331	297	17	53	38	4 808	43	5	5	7
\$50,000 or more	8 008	73	24	122	44	2 592	24	—	37	10
Median	\$21 167	\$15 552	\$12 765	\$29 546	\$16 389	\$11 382	\$8 642	\$10 260	\$25 000	\$8 709
Mean	\$24 487	\$19 064	\$20 427	\$45 442	\$22 087	\$14 659	\$11 563	\$13 069	\$33 428	\$11 379
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	500 335	11 252	853	2 007	2 655	504 505	10 580	546	683	4 040
Income in 1979 below poverty level	43 380	2 859	174	203	468	144 898	4 312	214	120	1 648

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	467 528	47 996	538	2 342	3 009	520 053	5 128	352	636	3 370
Male	226 120	22 469	289	1 237	1 471	256 506	2 483	132	322	1 629
Female	241 408	25 527	249	1 105	1 538	263 547	2 645	220	314	1 741
Under 5 years	32 237	4 281	12	271	44 420	374	30	57	327	
5 to 14 years	69 287	7 976	66	309	567	93 021	774	55	124	780
15 to 59 years	299 666	28 738	431	1 721	1 915	308 623	3 047	217	388	1 882
60 to 64 years	18 571	1 824	17	23	45	20 446	238	17	10	100
65 years and over	47 767	5 177	12	64	211	53 543	695	33	57	281

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

TABLE 11-11. FAMILIES OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	123 937	11 169	145	494	649	142 049	1 151	66	135	772
With own children under 18 years	64 263	6 525	110	309	393	79 827	609	50	101	464
Married-couple families	106 624	6 360	100	431	527	123 106	813	51	109	662
With own children under 18 years	55 056	3 424	80	280	314	70 769	462	43	88	384
Female householder, no husband present	14 225	4 314	45	44	102	15 167	291	15	12	82
With own children under 18 years	7 978	2 937	30	23	67	7 757	125	7	7	62

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over										
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	268 852	24 643	321	1 360	1 382	286 904	2 813	188	401	1 700
High school: 1 to 3 years	65 098	6 782	60	161	446	123 168	953	69	94	930
4 years	36 588	5 585	99	125	249	43 228	546	49	35	263
College: 1 to 3 years	83 014	7 109	88	166	295	76 863	825	51	18	308
4 or more years	35 527	3 088	40	201	199	22 662	319	11	76	84
	48 625	2 079	34	707	193	20 983	170	8	178	115

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	357 607	34 729	460	1 775	2 106	371 824	3 855	259	455	2 160
Labor force	225 629	20 015	311	1 081	1 336	177 470	1 735	87	214	914
Employed	212 533	17 593	294	1 060	1 184	157 720	1 573	80	194	781
Unemployed	12 684	2 405	17	21	143	19 554	162	7	20	133
Female, 16 years and over	187 727	19 127	202	858	1 043	191 393	1 919	176	229	1 142
Labor force	96 805	10 288	116	400	565	60 265	770	37	69	321
Employed	91 447	9 194	110	379	515	54 606	699	30	49	289
Unemployed	5 313	1 089	6	21	50	5 639	71	7	20	32

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	123 937	11 169	145	494	649	142 049	1 151	66	135	772
Less than \$5,000	10 176	2 359	12	46	101	21 630	237	15	19	160
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 587	1 346	28	47	62	14 648	126	—	13	75
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 141	1 378	14	26	62	14 043	111	—	11	99
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 056	1 996	31	88	133	23 553	184	23	10	155
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19 948	1 364	12	71	71	20 816	124	—	7	85
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17 475	1 171	11	33	139	17 007	156	16	13	70
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22 264	1 087	32	74	32	19 252	130	6	24	77
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 128	396	—	48	35	7 657	62	6	11	11
\$50,000 or more	5 162	72	5	61	14	3 443	21	—	27	40
Median	\$18 184	\$10 917	\$12 476	\$17 461	\$13 339	\$14 184	\$12 308	\$13 423	\$22 629	\$11 245
Mean	\$21 359	\$13 630	\$15 747	\$26 156	\$16 635	\$17 134	\$16 395	\$16 327	\$35 806	\$17 592
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	445 993	45 172	486	2 203	2 823	512 981	4 562	330	603	3 307
Income in 1979 below poverty level	60 299	14 327	150	436	664	118 879	1 438	151	100	1 170

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Total housing units	1 369 125	200 498	187 963	208 466	190 388	196 547	198 887	186 376
Vacant seasonal and migratory	13 691	2 614	3 588	90	1 563	4 121	819	896
Year-round housing units	1 355 434	197 884	184 375	208 376	188 825	192 426	198 068	185 480
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS								
Owner-occupied housing units	884 869	137 683	122 982	121 440	129 942	130 395	112 877	129 550
Percent of occupied housing units	70.0	74.2	72.0	62.0	73.3	73.8	61.3	74.9
Renter-occupied housing units	378 486	47 774	47 912	74 566	47 238	46 238	71 331	43 427
Vacant housing units	92 079	12 427	13 481	12 370	11 645	15 793	13 860	12 503
For sale only	12 040	1 836	1 844	1 539	2 416	1 314	2 005	1 086
For rent	33 749	3 799	4 464	6 233	4 615	3 977	6 532	4 129
Held for occasional use	8 897	1 216	1 610	460	1 169	2 032	980	1 430
Other vacants	37 393	5 576	5 563	4 138	3 445	8 470	4 343	5 858
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	884 869	137 683	122 982	121 440	129 942	130 395	112 877	129 550
1979 to March 1980	98 999	14 590	15 469	10 728	15 125	14 564	14 281	14 242
1975 to 1978	242 366	37 269	35 488	26 451	37 091	36 095	32 813	37 159
1970 to 1974	161 122	25 312	23 739	19 579	23 486	24 218	20 538	24 250
1960 to 1969	188 521	28 969	24 828	33 978	28 211	25 089	23 834	23 612
1950 to 1959	104 571	15 580	12 457	20 013	16 107	13 970	11 934	14 510
1949 or earlier	89 290	15 963	11 001	10 691	9 922	16 459	9 477	15 777
Renter-occupied housing units	378 486	47 774	47 912	74 566	47 238	46 238	71 331	43 427
1979 to March 1980	168 278	21 256	24 053	30 971	21 861	18 931	34 189	17 017
1975 to 1978	120 847	14 921	14 443	25 494	15 167	14 336	22 451	14 035
1970 to 1974	44 493	5 627	4 606	9 879	5 320	5 927	7 442	5 692
1960 to 1969	27 444	3 496	2 790	5 761	3 157	3 936	4 681	3 623
1959 or earlier	17 424	2 474	2 020	2 461	1 733	3 108	2 568	3 060
BATHROOMS								
Year-round housing units	1 355 434	197 884	184 375	208 376	188 825	192 426	198 068	185 480
No bathroom or only a half bath	110 545	11 546	14 287	3 239	7 233	37 223	10 875	26 142
1 complete bathroom	859 925	130 087	117 027	147 374	103 378	118 951	123 159	119 949
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	153 845	18 990	21 685	27 238	29 853	14 873	25 028	16 178
2 or more complete bathrooms	231 119	37 261	31 376	30 525	48 361	21 379	39 006	23 211
Owner-occupied housing units	884 869	137 683	122 982	121 440	129 942	130 395	112 877	129 550
No bathroom or only a half bath	47 122	5 691	6 120	688	2 754	16 846	3 724	11 299
1 complete bathroom	513 948	83 301	72 102	73 834	60 927	82 330	57 756	83 698
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	122 235	15 740	16 675	21 980	23 785	12 238	18 284	13 533
2 or more complete bathrooms	201 564	32 951	28 085	24 938	42 476	18 981	33 113	21 020
Renter-occupied housing units	378 486	47 774	47 912	74 566	47 238	46 238	71 331	43 427
No bathroom or only a half bath	42 619	3 700	4 712	2 062	3 052	13 318	5 133	10 642
1 complete bathroom	289 733	38 407	36 820	63 640	35 513	29 449	56 677	29 227
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	25 032	2 467	4 147	4 355	4 661	1 861	5 546	1 995
2 or more complete bathrooms	21 102	3 200	2 233	4 509	4 012	1 610	3 975	1 563
Year-round housing units	1 355 434	197 884	184 375	208 376	188 825	192 426	198 068	185 480
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 276 828	189 822	173 373	205 411	184 085	167 143	190 212	166 782
No complete kitchen facilities	78 606	8 062	11 002	2 965	4 740	25 283	7 856	18 698
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company	1 003 974	144 455	132 015	206 700	163 183	98 931	173 652	85 038
Individual drilled well	188 758	32 049	26 563	1 255	3 140	55 245	3 719	66 787
Individual dug well	58 748	11 671	8 573	202	2 770	11 032	4 055	20 445
Some other source	103 954	9 709	17 224	219	19 732	27 218	16 642	13 210
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer	736 144	96 482	88 587	185 822	126 544	50 911	134 166	53 632
Septic tank or cesspool	510 637	89 135	80 972	21 822	55 423	106 119	53 877	103 289
Other means	108 653	12 267	14 816	732	6 858	35 396	10 025	28 559
AIR CONDITIONING								
None	518 542	48 674	65 367	48 749	62 238	120 495	76 072	96 947
Central system	396 381	63 944	52 986	85 973	74 924	23 970	64 878	29 706
1 or more individual room units	440 511	85 266	66 022	73 654	51 663	47 961	57 118	58 827
HEATING EQUIPMENT								
Steam or hot water system	54 008	4 391	2 942	17 937	13 222	3 987	8 315	3 214
Central warm-air furnace	626 497	77 180	75 873	150 148	124 047	44 321	98 015	56 913
Electric heat pump	79 670	11 275	11 979	5 275	17 032	8 886	15 754	9 469
Other built-in electric units	145 721	29 365	24 075	3 628	9 532	34 066	20 224	24 831
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	91 915	18 350	14 124	12 086	3 976	10 131	12 576	20 672
Room heaters with flue	160 704	28 103	25 192	15 723	12 027	27 985	25 085	26 589
Room heaters without flue	26 325	3 733	3 590	1 707	1 331	5 098	3 421	7 445
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	164 424	25 066	25 553	1 657	7 260	55 746	14 070	35 072
None	6 170	421	1 047	215	398	2 206	608	1 275
Occupied housing units	1 263 355	185 457	170 894	196 006	177 180	176 633	184 208	172 977
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT								
With telephone	1 113 514	167 376	150 901	183 460	167 858	137 316	165 787	140 816
No telephone	149 841	18 081	19 993	12 546	9 322	39 317	18 421	32 161
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	160 131	21 153	16 437	32 932	17 032	26 759	20 004	25 814
1	410 720	55 784	53 142	74 941	54 755	56 656	62 616	52 826
2	443 609	66 107	63 032	63 555	70 836	56 147	67 745	56 187
3 or more	248 895	42 413	38 283	24 578	34 557	37 071	33 843	38 150

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.]

**The State
Congressional Districts****UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Year-round housing units	1 355 434	197 884	184 375	208 376	188 825	192 426	198 068	185 480
1, detached	980 534	151 766	136 071	133 101	136 944	150 650	131 708	140 294
1, attached	19 497	2 057	2 575	3 933	3 417	2 052	3 675	1 788
2	54 344	7 210	7 306	8 764	9 878	4 795	12 262	4 129
3 and 4	56 021	5 775	6 518	16 994	8 510	4 121	10 109	3 994
5 or more	136 565	10 884	13 562	43 448	22 369	7 723	31 510	7 069
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	108 473	20 192	18 343	2 136	7 707	23 085	8 804	28 206
Owner-occupied housing units	884 869	137 683	122 982	121 440	129 942	130 395	112 877	129 550
1, detached	768 946	119 399	106 567	112 177	117 050	108 737	101 174	103 842
1, attached	7 005	704	764	1 137	1 542	885	1 116	857
2	13 189	1 523	1 424	2 390	2 920	1 407	2 151	1 374
3 and 4	7 470	897	943	1 637	1 287	927	943	836
5 or more	10 792	1 058	1 407	2 530	1 654	1 557	1 400	1 186
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	77 467	14 102	11 877	1 569	5 489	16 882	6 093	21 455
Renter-occupied housing units	378 486	47 774	47 912	74 566	47 238	46 238	71 331	43 427
1, detached	157 294	24 089	20 743	16 514	14 086	29 819	24 035	28 008
1, attached	11 027	1 257	1 708	2 468	1 458	979	2 332	825
2	35 745	5 038	5 214	5 419	5 913	2 918	8 954	2 289
3 and 4	42 510	4 401	4 904	13 401	6 336	2 767	8 104	2 597
5 or more	109 959	8 645	10 975	36 334	17 998	5 254	25 858	4 895
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	21 951	4 344	4 368	430	1 447	4 501	2 048	4 813

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year-round housing units	1 355 434	197 884	184 375	208 376	188 825	192 426	198 068	185 480
1979 to March 1980	45 231	5 916	6 976	2 029	7 874	7 003	8 451	6 982
1975 to 1978	148 384	22 862	22 270	7 360	20 415	25 347	23 121	27 009
1970 to 1974	195 023	28 568	30 550	22 609	28 454	28 340	29 276	27 226
1960 to 1969	269 607	38 694	38 973	46 738	37 745	33 171	43 749	30 537
1950 to 1959	212 469	30 895	29 126	43 444	29 402	26 250	28 079	25 273
1940 to 1949	150 233	22 647	17 715	29 186	15 211	25 175	17 659	22 640
1939 or earlier	334 487	48 302	38 765	57 010	49 724	47 140	47 733	45 813
Owner-occupied housing units	884 869	137 683	122 982	121 440	129 942	130 395	112 877	129 550
1979 to March 1980	28 185	3 920	4 574	1 048	4 618	4 851	3 823	5 351
1975 to 1978	110 343	17 187	17 006	4 216	15 716	20 174	14 224	21 820
1970 to 1974	127 442	20 828	21 402	8 878	18 680	20 678	16 345	20 631
1960 to 1969	179 890	28 143	27 595	26 242	27 271	23 498	25 953	21 188
1950 to 1959	146 263	21 437	18 599	31 100	23 134	16 801	18 102	17 090
1940 to 1949	90 654	14 216	10 355	17 915	9 637	15 471	8 860	14 200
1939 or earlier	202 092	31 952	23 451	32 041	30 886	28 922	25 570	29 270
Renter-occupied housing units	378 486	47 774	47 912	74 566	47 238	46 238	71 331	43 427
1979 to March 1980	9 782	1 367	1 426	525	1 704	1 140	2 772	848
1975 to 1978	29 834	4 601	3 976	2 759	3 441	3 870	7 356	3 831
1970 to 1974	55 764	6 233	7 085	12 221	8 266	5 979	10 965	5 015
1960 to 1969	75 957	8 559	9 248	18 402	8 767	7 476	15 923	7 582
1950 to 1959	54 510	7 634	8 781	10 738	5 435	6 987	8 537	6 398
1940 to 1949	47 838	6 671	5 792	9 547	4 561	7 305	7 521	6 441
1939 or earlier	104 801	12 709	11 604	20 374	15 064	13 481	18 257	13 312

BEDROOMS

Year-round housing units	1 355 434	197 884	184 375	208 376	188 825	192 426	198 068	185 480
None	12 891	1 231	1 525	2 679	1 640	1 674	2 682	1 460
1	154 531	16 819	17 319	39 968	23 825	15 071	28 109	13 420
2	471 347	79 000	61 177	72 428	55 601	71 272	63 759	68 110
3	545 652	81 926	81 116	69 886	77 317	80 268	76 261	78 878
4	142 841	15 924	19 463	19 962	25 633	19 811	22 772	19 276
5 or more	28 172	2 984	3 775	3 453	4 809	4 330	4 485	4 336
Owner-occupied housing units	884 869	137 683	122 982	121 440	129 942	130 395	112 877	129 550
None	1 494	278	157	117	126	341	124	351
1	30 321	4 487	3 585	6 041	5 317	4 267	2 969	3 655
2	262 021	49 329	34 559	35 497	30 993	42 280	27 622	41 741
3	446 118	67 901	64 976	59 038	66 117	64 160	59 693	64 233
4	121 358	13 220	16 538	17 717	23 125	15 915	18 815	16 028
5 or more	23 557	2 468	3 167	3 030	4 264	3 432	3 654	3 542
Renter-occupied housing units	378 486	47 774	47 912	74 566	47 238	46 238	71 331	43 427
None	9 082	748	1 035	2 244	1 327	872	2 057	799
1	104 150	10 151	11 364	29 455	15 864	7 990	21 662	7 664
2	169 078	23 407	20 720	31 777	19 960	22 139	30 629	20 446
3	76 477	10 939	12 166	8 906	8 044	11 734	13 378	11 310
4	16 410	2 188	2 187	1 870	1 668	2 888	2 989	2 620
5 or more	3 289	341	440	314	375	615	616	588

Year-round housing units	1 355 434	197 884	184 375	208 376	188 825	192 426	198 068	185 480
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STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 to 3	1 343 798	197 405	183 636	202 739	186 864	192 024	196 308	184 822
4 to 6	4 037	184	285	1 504	689	298	789	288
7 to 12	3 569	5	28	1 505	665	96	915	355
13 or more	4 030	290	426	2 628	607	8	56	15

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	11 636	479	739	5 637	1 961	402	1 760	658
With elevator	9 616	391	634	4 979	1 469	279	1 340	524
No elevator	2 020	88	105	658	492	123	420	134

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Occupied housing units -----	1 263 355	185 457	170 894	196 006	177 180	176 633	184 208	172 977
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	640 280	80 650	73 334	169 431	106 285	35 075	106 440	69 065
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	98 999	24 724	19 904	1 703	9 449	13 414	11 817	17 988
Electricity -----	293 229	55 486	44 622	19 500	33 111	50 834	44 800	44 876
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	82 980	3 772	10 973	3 264	22 014	26 041	9 155	7 761
Coal or coke -----	64 452	5 813	2 230	550	961	27 189	3 716	23 993
Wood -----	79 503	14 668	19 533	444	5 002	23 616	7 531	8 709
Other fuel -----	2 530	229	127	1 063	275	55	620	161
No fuel used -----	1 382	115	171	51	83	409	129	424
WATER HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	562 649	58 017	60 324	166 195	99 968	27 770	98 255	52 120
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	45 881	10 980	8 391	2 506	5 830	5 871	6 047	6 256
Electricity -----	595 402	111 184	95 333	25 633	68 084	121 829	73 943	99 396
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	3 237	195	349	687	838	537	449	182
Other -----	7 031	651	556	766	268	2 367	1 091	552
No fuel used -----	49 155	4 430	5 941	219	2 192	18 259	4 423	13 691
COOKING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	355 759	44 420	42 932	105 136	52 631	18 683	50 381	41 576
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	112 623	20 042	19 221	2 265	14 822	24 946	11 066	20 261
Electricity -----	784 809	120 072	107 415	88 236	109 299	129 005	121 896	108 886
Other -----	8 151	679	969	132	253	3 648	475	1 995
No fuel used -----	2 013	244	357	237	175	351	390	259
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	614 897	91 391	79 626	107 041	102 728	74 794	84 464	74 853
With a mortgage -----	360 736	47 073	48 308	70 128	71 117	34 407	55 370	34 333
Less than \$100 -----	7 099	897	1 152	555	275	2 181	654	1 385
\$100 to \$149 -----	15 891	2 441	2 562	2 846	1 349	2 950	1 740	2 003
\$150 to \$199 -----	43 132	5 938	5 883	11 667	5 269	4 931	4 822	4 622
\$200 to \$249 -----	60 074	7 100	8 167	15 461	9 786	5 600	8 409	5 551
\$250 to \$299 -----	56 140	7 849	7 854	11 918	10 763	5 009	7 797	4 950
\$300 to \$349 -----	47 792	6 347	6 717	8 893	10 007	4 129	7 337	4 362
\$350 to \$399 -----	37 942	5 123	5 037	6 342	8 747	3 042	6 270	3 381
\$400 to \$449 -----	27 882	3 529	3 800	4 525	6 663	2 314	4 619	2 432
\$450 to \$499 -----	19 711	2 512	2 521	2 616	4 945	1 584	3 792	1 741
\$500 to \$599 -----	23 765	3 023	2 590	3 166	6 333	1 556	5 039	2 058
\$600 to \$749 -----	13 393	1 504	1 322	1 469	4 175	667	3 065	1 191
\$750 or more -----	7 915	810	703	670	2 805	444	1 826	657
Median -----	\$298	\$296	\$291	\$269	\$341	\$265	\$329	\$286
Not mortgaged -----	254 161	44 318	31 318	36 913	31 611	40 387	29 094	40 520
Less than \$50 -----	14 973	2 331	1 924	567	356	4 740	690	4 365
\$50 to \$74 -----	42 683	7 823	5 656	4 260	1 776	10 046	3 756	9 366
\$75 to \$99 -----	63 735	11 930	8 754	9 447	5 300	11 068	6 824	10 412
\$100 to \$149 -----	92 329	15 643	10 941	16 355	14 360	10 867	12 218	11 945
\$150 to \$199 -----	28 337	4 624	2 827	4 567	6 695	2 585	3 936	3 103
\$200 to \$249 -----	7 616	1 222	716	1 123	1 972	683	1 024	876
\$250 or more -----	4 488	745	500	594	1 152	398	646	453
Median -----	\$103	\$100	\$98	\$113	\$129	\$87	\$113	\$91
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	331 577	41 114	40 763	73 215	43 187	35 654	63 086	34 558
Less than \$60 -----	15 034	1 811	1 847	5 014	1 163	1 608	2 251	1 340
\$60 to \$79 -----	12 592	1 770	1 511	2 256	949	2 445	1 664	1 997
\$80 to \$99 -----	13 807	1 778	1 614	2 157	1 231	2 828	1 866	2 333
\$100 to \$119 -----	16 793	2 188	1 950	2 982	1 767	2 929	2 652	2 325
\$120 to \$149 -----	28 695	4 074	3 571	5 851	3 035	4 067	4 682	3 415
\$150 to \$169 -----	24 690	3 298	3 134	5 880	2 771	2 766	4 187	2 654
\$170 to \$199 -----	40 723	5 057	5 207	10 406	5 001	3 925	7 488	3 639
\$200 to \$249 -----	68 627	7 565	8 581	19 265	8 792	5 022	14 391	5 011
\$250 to \$299 -----	40 892	4 367	4 414	9 792	7 673	2 141	9 519	2 986
\$300 to \$349 -----	20 432	2 036	2 180	4 241	4 183	850	5 544	1 398
\$350 to \$399 -----	8 827	768	914	1 623	2 001	318	2 545	658
\$400 to \$499 -----	6 531	460	581	1 204	1 736	164	2 057	329
\$500 or more -----	2 146	158	116	385	525	53	770	139
No cash rent -----	31 788	5 784	5 143	2 159	2 360	6 538	3 470	6 334
Median -----	\$198	\$186	\$194	\$203	\$226	\$155	\$217	\$170

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

TENURE

Occupied housing units -----
Owner-occupied housing units -----
 Percent of occupied housing units -----
Renter-occupied housing units -----

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units -----
With a mortgage -----
 Less than \$200 -----
 \$200 to \$299 -----
 \$300 to \$399 -----
 \$400 to \$499 -----
 \$500 or more -----
 Median -----
Not mortgaged -----

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units -----
Less than \$100 -----
\$100 to \$199 -----
\$200 to \$299 -----
\$300 or more -----
No cash rent -----
Median -----

TENURE

Occupied housing units -----
Owner-occupied housing units -----
 Percent of occupied housing units -----
Renter-occupied housing units -----

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units -----
With a mortgage -----
 Less than \$200 -----
 \$200 to \$299 -----
 \$300 to \$399 -----
 \$400 to \$499 -----
 \$500 or more -----
 Median -----
Not mortgaged -----

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units -----
Less than \$100 -----
\$100 to \$199 -----
\$200 to \$299 -----
\$300 or more -----
No cash rent -----
Median -----

TENURE

Occupied housing units -----
Owner-occupied housing units -----
 Percent of occupied housing units -----
Renter-occupied housing units -----

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units -----
With a mortgage -----
 Less than \$200 -----
 \$200 to \$299 -----
 \$300 to \$399 -----
 \$400 to \$499 -----
 \$500 or more -----
 Median -----
Not mortgaged -----

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units -----
Less than \$100 -----
\$100 to \$199 -----
\$200 to \$299 -----
\$300 or more -----
No cash rent -----
Median -----

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
The State						District 1					
1 176 350	81 530	1 582	2 968	7 689		171 956	12 813	211	287	1 397	
843 184	39 157	770	1 521	4 331		130 756	6 664	122	113	722	
71.7	48.0	48.7	51.2	56.3		76.0	52.0	57.8	39.4	51.7	
333 166	42 373	812	1 447	3 358		41 200	6 149	89	174	675	
579 880	33 131	536	1 179	2 750		85 760	5 471	82	65	431	
338 903	20 365	377	928	1 581		44 389	2 591	48	32	238	
60 710	5 277	57	48	339		8 355	902	7	12	60	
107 979	7 951	133	114	444		14 024	892	12	14	70	
81 519	3 976	55	146	381		10 947	497	20	—	77	
45 490	1 806	80	176	217		5 838	190	7	6	14	
43 205	1 355	52	444	200		5 225	110	2	—	17	
\$301	\$262	\$299	\$489	\$302		\$299	\$244	\$325	\$229	\$284	
240 977	12 766	159	251	1 169		41 371	2 880	34	33	193	
288 394	40 361	730	1 412	2 962		35 064	5 637	80	171	602	
31 369	9 889	74	71	344		4 241	1 098	15	5	23	
96 006	13 990	236	508	932		12 331	2 190	10	58	171	
97 141	11 264	297	526	1 060		10 495	1 274	38	49	214	
34 840	2 732	75	204	257		3 161	236	10	11	38	
29 038	2 486	48	103	369		4 836	839	7	48	156	
\$202	\$165	\$210	\$214	\$202		\$188	\$159	\$230	\$197	\$214	
District 2						District 3					
161 332	8 704	223	429	1 295		159 398	35 375	315	735	1 137	
118 613	3 993	117	229	637		104 463	16 406	137	363	576	
73.5	45.9	52.5	53.4	49.2		65.5	46.4	43.5	49.4	50.7	
42 719	4 711	106	200	658		54 935	18 969	178	372	561	
76 332	3 016	97	156	408		92 123	14 472	100	291	501	
46 384	1 728	60	111	219		59 344	10 462	80	187	395	
9 074	500	7	10	32		12 493	2 539	12	13	75	
15 327	664	19	—	59		22 711	4 559	39	64	136	
11 414	299	6	35	73		13 125	2 056	8	39	80	
6 152	130	9	24	34		6 249	831	13	26	69	
4 417	135	19	42	21		4 766	477	8	45	35	
\$292	\$255	\$367	\$444	\$325		\$276	\$259	\$272	\$342	\$290	
29 948	1 288	37	45	189		32 779	4 010	20	104	106	
35 853	4 450	84	200	616		54 119	18 438	178	368	535	
3 965	987	11	9	32		4 035	5 329	22	27	118	
12 303	1 437	7	58	164		18 968	5 944	77	125	186	
11 432	1 366	45	90	249		23 302	5 474	56	154	179	
3 599	168	10	—	38		6 107	1 246	16	62	30	
4 554	492	11	43	133		1 707	445	7	—	22	
\$195	\$169	\$241	\$213	\$218		\$214	\$162	\$182	\$221	\$174	
District 4						District 5					
172 486	3 781	308	506	776		172 858	3 383	202	143	1 289	
127 345	2 096	129	346	477		127 934	2 201	137	95	856	
73.8	55.4	41.9	68.4	61.5		74.0	65.1	67.8	66.4	66.4	
45 141	1 685	179	160	299		44 924	1 182	65	48	433	
100 536	1 764	113	289	372		73 001	1 612	78	82	448	
69 536	1 208	82	267	250		33 506	762	51	67	183	
6 755	118	6	7	19		9 671	386	5	—	65	
20 234	275	23	11	57		10 321	242	28	11	49	
18 426	283	9	25	66		7 061	90	7	6	33	
11 319	203	27	59	45		3 845	27	11	8	36	
12 802	329	17	165	63		2 608	17	—	42	—	
\$342	\$375	\$411	\$500+	\$374		\$269	\$200—	\$273	\$500+	\$254	
31 000	556	31	22	122		39 495	850	27	15	265	
41 166	1 645	161	150	274		34 559	992	43	41	304	
2 846	475	14	—	37		6 635	246	—	—	65	
12 030	436	41	56	59		13 130	494	29	25	138	
15 904	399	77	59	122		7 029	108	11	9	66	
8 109	261	20	35	56		1 363	15	—	7	—	
2 277	74	9	—	—		6 402	129	3	—	35	
\$229	\$171	\$227	\$232	\$234		\$157	\$138	\$169	\$182	\$150	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

TENURE

Occupied housing units	167 212	15 939	204	684	891
Owner-occupied housing units	105 645	6 867	66	270	399
Percent of occupied housing units	63.2	43.1	32.4	39.5	44.8
Renter-occupied housing units	61 567	9 072	138	414	492

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	78 077	6 082	50	231	261
With a mortgage	51 813	3 272	50	217	177
Less than \$200	6 474	716	14	6	34
\$200 to \$299	14 988	1 192	12	14	51
\$300 to \$399	12 850	711	5	41	26
\$400 to \$499	7 958	389	13	45	12
\$500 or more	9 543	264	6	111	54
Median	\$335	\$277	\$292	\$500+	\$313
Not mortgaged	26 264	2 810	—	14	84

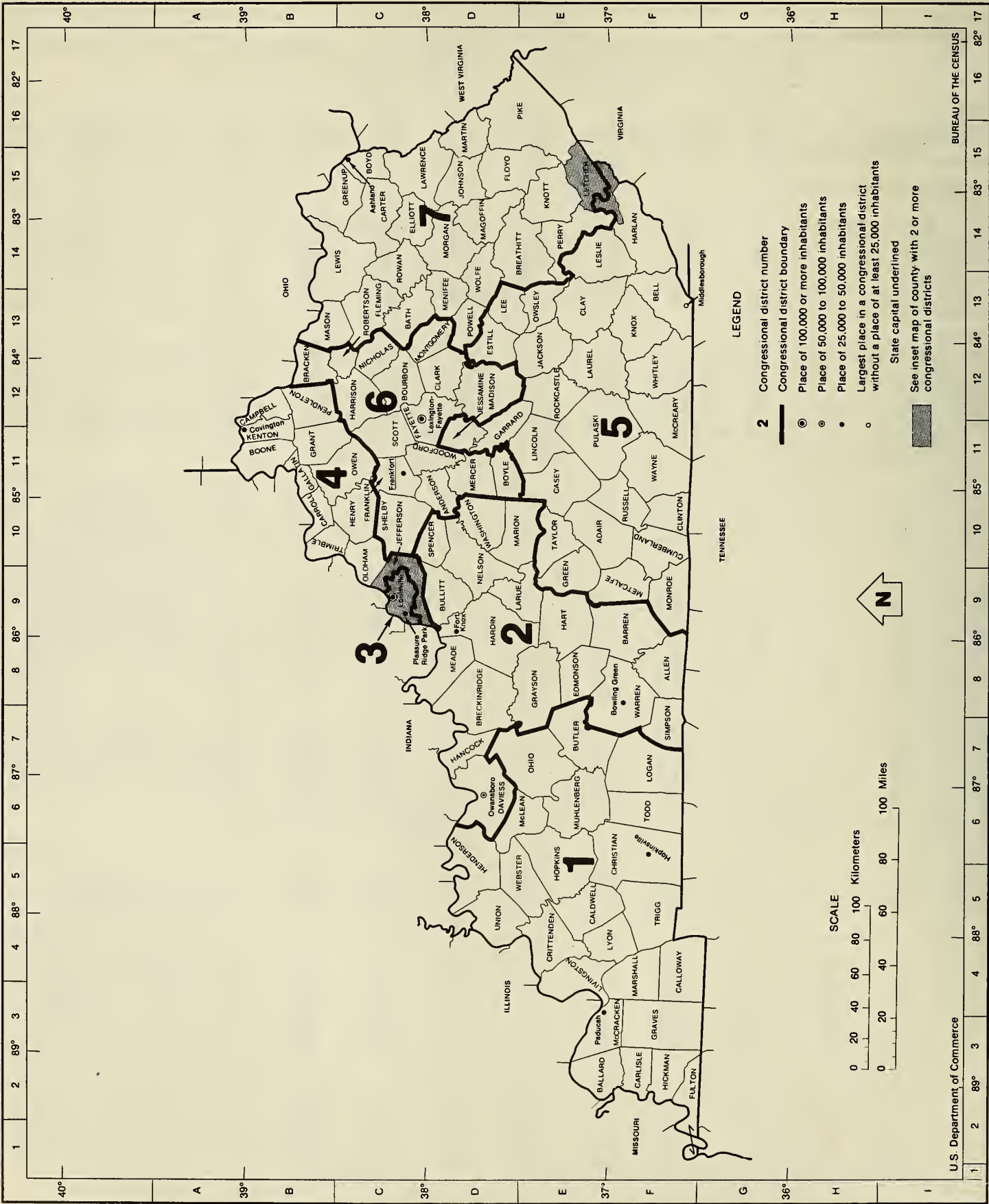
GROSS RENT

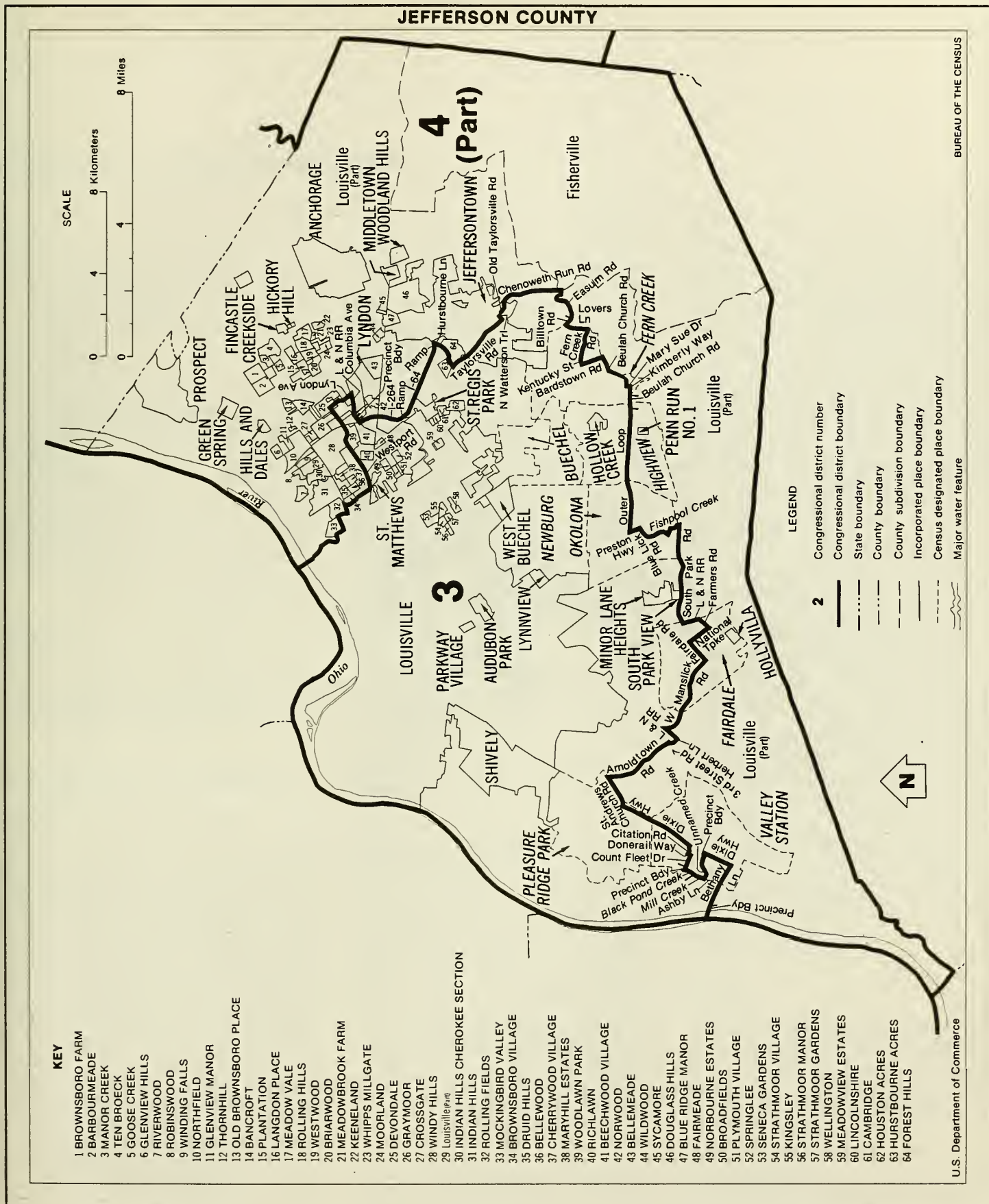
Specified renter-occupied housing units	53 778	8 627	127	414	455
Less than \$100	4 124	1 638	6	5	45
\$100 to \$199	15 513	3 247	39	159	123
\$200 to \$299	21 123	2 525	57	155	186
\$300 or more	10 009	775	19	88	86
No cash rent	3 009	442	6	7	15
Median	\$227	\$176	\$227	\$225	\$228

Race					Spanish origin¹	Race					Spanish origin¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskima, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
District 6					District 7						
167 212	15 939	204	684	891	171 108	1 535	119	184	904		
105 645	6 867	66	270	399	128 428	930	62	105	664		
63.2	43.1	32.4	39.5	44.8	75.1	60.6	52.1	57.1	73.5		
61 567	9 072	138	414	492	42 680	605	57	79	240		
78 077	6 082	50	231	261	74 051	714	16	65	329		
51 813	3 272	50	217	177	33 931	342	6	47	119		
6 474	716	14	6	34	7 888	116	6	—	54		
14 988	1 192	12	14	51	10 374	127	—	—	22		
12 850	711	5	41	26	7 696	40	—	—	26		
7 958	389	13	45	12	4 129	36	—	8	7		
9 543	264	6	111	54	3 844	23	—	39	10		
\$335	\$277	\$292	\$500+	\$313	\$288	\$243	\$200—	\$500+	\$225		
26 264	2 810	—	14	84	40 120	372	10	18	210		
53 778	8 627	127	414	455	33 855	572	...	68	176		
4 124	1 638	6	5	45	5 523	116	...	25	24		
15 513	3 247	39	159	123	11 731	242	...	27	91		
21 123	2 525	57	155	186	7 856	118	...	10	44		
10 009	775	19	88	86	2 492	31	...	1	9		
3 009	442	6	7	15	6 253	65	...	5	8		
\$227	\$176	\$227	\$225	\$228	\$171	\$157	...	\$124	\$166		

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places







Congressional districts established March 10, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fijian were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the persons's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over..	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—“Persons per occupied housing unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either “seasonal and migratory” or “year-round.” “Seasonal” units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. “Migratory” units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. “Year-round” vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered “For sale only,” including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “For sale only.”

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered “For rent,” and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as “Held for occasional use.” Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as “seasonal.”

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate; units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is “owner occupied” if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as “renter occupied,” including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—“Persons per room” is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

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housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit |
| 4 | 5 to 7 persons in housing unit |
| 5 | 8 or more persons in housing unit |

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 6-10 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|------|---|

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 11 | 1 person in housing unit |
| 12-16 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
| 17 | <i>Persons in Group Quarters</i> |

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Group | |
| 1 | Householder |
| 2 | Non-householder (including persons in group quarters) |

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

- | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| Group | |
| | <i>White Race</i> |
| | <i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i> |
| | <i>Male</i> |
| 1 | 0 to 4 years of age |
| 2 | 5 to 14 years of age |
| 3 | 15 to 19 years of age |
| 4 | 20 to 24 years of age |
| 5 | 25 to 34 years of age |
| 6 | 35 to 44 years of age |
| 7 | 45 to 64 years of age |
| 8 | 65 years of age or older |
| | <i>Female</i> |
| 9-16 | Same age categories as groups 1 to 8 |

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 17-32 | Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16 |
|-------|---|

Black Race

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 33-64 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|-------|--|

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 65-96 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|-------|--|

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 97-128 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|--------|--|

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 129-160 | Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32 |
|---------|--|

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit |

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	85	\$200 — \$249
		86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group Owner

White Race (householder)

Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)

Value of House

1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999
7	\$150,000 +
8	Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--

Black Race

17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	--

Renter

White Race (persons of Spanish origin)

Rent Categories

81	\$ 1 — \$ 59
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99

	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
---------	---

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
---------	---

Other Race (includes those not listed above)

169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
---------	---

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.2	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.5	2.1	1.2
Residence in 1975.....	3.6	3.4	2.1
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.7	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.0	0.9	0.5

Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
 Congressional Districts

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State -----	3 660 777	17.8	1 369 125	18.0
District 1 -----	525 844	18.6	200 498	18.7
District 2 -----	520 634	17.8	187 963	18.2
District 3 -----	522 252	17.0	208 494	17.0
District 4 -----	523 090	19.4	190 360	19.4
District 5 -----	523 664	17.8	196 557	17.9
District 6 -----	519 009	16.8	198 887	16.8
District 7 -----	526 284	17.5	186 366	17.9

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked *Son/daughter*. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked *Roomer, boarder*.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the *Indian (American)* or *Other* circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark *Never married*.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark *Finished this grade (or year)* only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark *Yes, but also used by another household* if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark *Rented for cash rent* if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

lend. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked** at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local** government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 9 1 2 0 3 3 0 4 4 0 5 5 0 6 6 0 7 7 0 8 8 0 9 9 0		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 9 1 2 0 3 3 0 4 4 0 5 5 0 6 6 0 7 7 0 8 8 0 9 9 0	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. O I O N O O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. O I O N O O	

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother

☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative

☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Partner, roommate ☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☒ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian

☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian

☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan

☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo

☐ Korean ☐ Aleut

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____

☐ Indian (Amer.)

Print tribe _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June

☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1

☐ Yes, public school, public college

☐ Yes, private, church-related

☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)

☐ Finished this grade (or year)

☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY

A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
- ☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
- ☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
- ☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
- ☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
- ☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- ☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- ☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
- ☐ Yes, but also used by another household
- ☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- ☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
- ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
- ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- ☐ A house on 10 or more acres
- ☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
- ☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
- ☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
- ☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
- ☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
- ☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
- ☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
- ☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
- ☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
- ☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
- ☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
- ☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
- ☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
- ☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number

0 0 0

1 1 1

2 2 2

3 3 3

4 4 4

5 5 5

6 6 6

7 7 7

8 8 8

9 9 9

A6. Serial number

0 0 0 0

1 1 1 1

2 2 2 2

3 3 3 3

4 4 4 4

5 5 5 5

6 6 6 6

7 7 7 7

8 8 8 8

9 9 9 9

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

☐ First form

☐ Continuation

Vacant

☐ Regular

☐ Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters

☐ First form

☐ Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

☐ Year round use

☐ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

C2. Vacancy status

☐ For rent

☐ For sale only

☐ Rented or sold, not occupied

☐ Held for occasional use

☐ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Months vacant

☐ Less than 1 month

☐ 1 up to 2 months

☐ 2 up to 6 months

☐ 6 up to 12 months

☐ 1 year up to 2 years

☐ 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. ☐ Mail return

2. ☐ Pop./F

F. Total persons

0 0 0

1 1 1

2 2 2

3 3 3

4 4 4

5 5 5

6 6 6

7 7 7

8 8 8

9 9 9

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
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9														
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
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3	4	5												
6	7	8												
9														
H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used	H22c. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
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H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22d. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
0	1	2												
3	4	5												
6	7	8												
9														
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 												
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 												
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No 	H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 												
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	H29. <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
0	1	2												
3	4	5												
6	7	8												
9														

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

☐ Yes, contract to purchase

☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

☐ Yes, taxes included in payment

☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

☐ Yes, insurance included in payment

☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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1	2.	4.	2	2.	4.	3	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
No	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	0	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		
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6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		
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9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name First name Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . . Yes No <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . . <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>_____ <i>(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</i></p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours <input type="text"/></p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____ <i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
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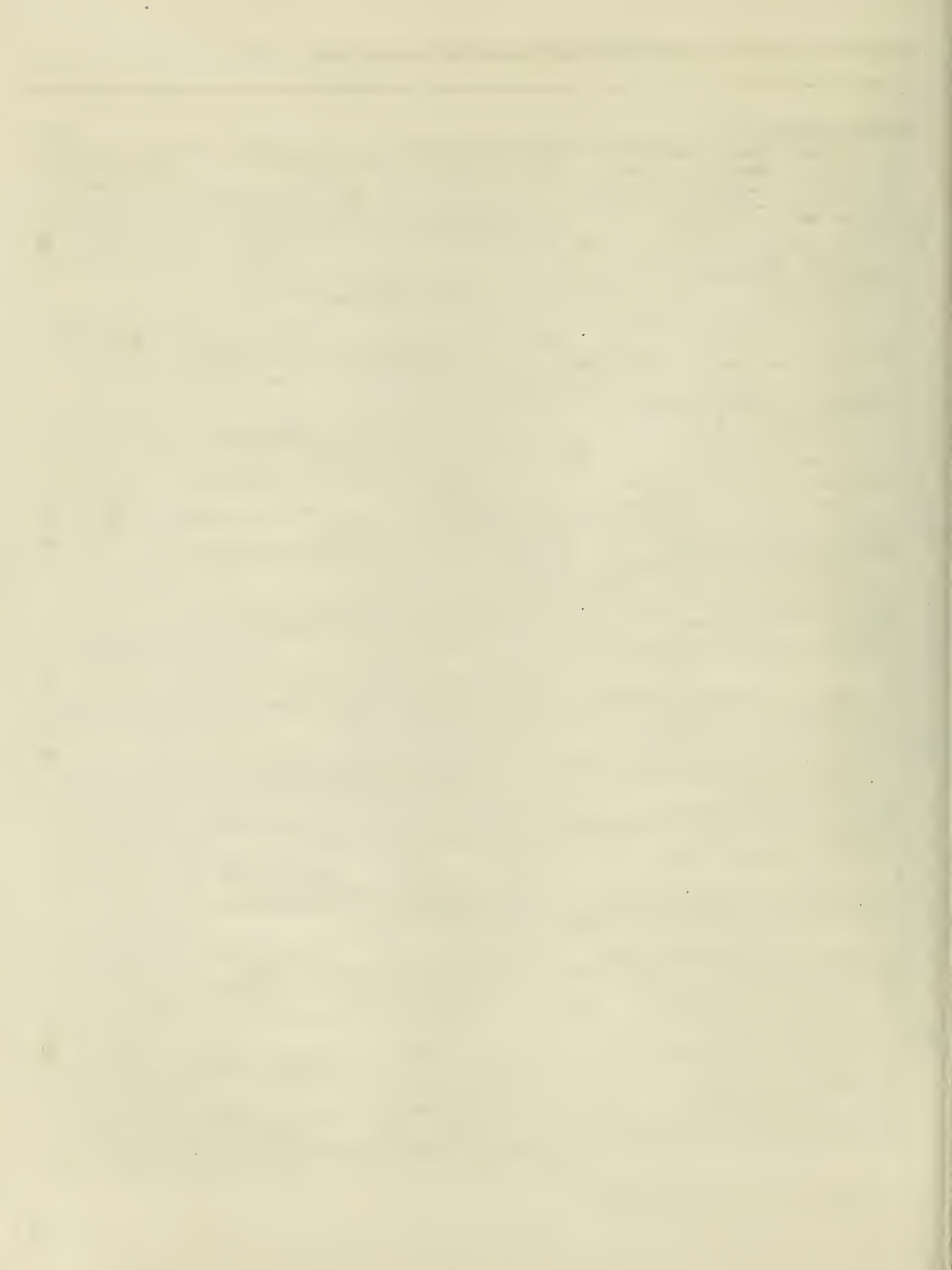
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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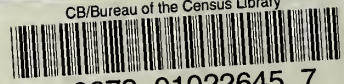
<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p> <p>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I I I I I I</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>II II II II II</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>III III III III III</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>IV IV IV IV IV</p> <p>O O O O O O</p>
<p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily</u> absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I I I I I I</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>II II II II II</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>III III III III III</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>IV IV IV IV IV</p> <p>O O O O O O</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier } <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>O O O</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report <u>net</u> income after business expenses.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I I I I I I</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>II II II II II</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>III III III III III</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>IV IV IV IV IV</p> <p>O O O O O O</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O O O</p>	<p>c. Own farm . . . Report <u>net</u> income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I I I I I I</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>II II II II II</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>III III III III III</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>IV IV IV IV IV</p> <p>O O O O O O</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>31.</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I I I I I I</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>II II II II II</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>III III III III III</p> <p>O O O O O O</p> <p>IV IV IV IV IV</p> <p>O O O O O O</p>

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2





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